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EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

PART 23

FEBRUARY 4, MARCH 4, MAY 6, AND JUNE 3, 1983

[Hearing days of January 7 and April 1, 1983, of this series, were not held due to Congress not being in session on those respective dates]

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EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1983

Congress of the United States,
Joint Economic Committee,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:35 a.m., in room 325, Russell Senate Office Building, Hon. Roger W. Jepsen (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Jepsen, Proxmire, and Sarbanes; and Representatives Mitchell, Obey, and Snowe.

Also present: Bruce R. Bartlett, executive director; James K. Galbraith, deputy director; Charles H. Bradford, assistant director; and Mary E. Eccles and Mark R. Policinski, professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR JEPSEN, CHAIRMAN

Senator Jepsen. Today there is good news for the unemployed of this Nation. The decline in the unemployment rate by a half a percentage point certainly points to brighter days ahead.

Yesterday it was announced that initial unemployment claims fell again. The latest figure shows that first time applicants for unemployment compensation have fallen by almost 250,000 since January. This indicates that the layoffs have stopped. But, more importantly, the "callbacks" have started, as we see in the expanding auto and housing industries and by the diffusion index. The diffusion index measures the percentage of firms increasing employment and shows it rising by over 53 percent.

Also, the factory work week rose dramatically. This is a critical indicator of the recovery. This rise in the hours workers worked means that production is increasing and the recovery is certain.

However, we on the Joint Economic Committee who have been studying the unemployment figures for some time know that this month's dramatic decline does not mean that next month, or even the month after that, will have the same decline. We also know that there are some problems with seasonal adjustment for January figures.

But those of us who have been watching these figures know that a corner was turned in January. The decline in the unemployment rate and the fact that we had 600,000 fewer unemployed people was much better news than anyone expected. It shows that there has been an improvement in the employment situation and that is the real news in this meeting and in this release today.

No doubt, even today as we release these figures which show marked improvement in the lagging indicator—employment—the cynics in our Nation will continue to wail in despair.

But out there in the countryside, the people who work the land and punch the clock in our Nation's factories sense that things are getting better. And that's more important than all the gloomy think tank reports and grim-faced analysts.

America works. No job program or government industrial policy is necessary. No one has to tell the average American that, but those of us who work for them here in Washington need to hear the new sentiment of hope that is sweeping this land.

There may be some adjustment in figures in the months ahead, but the fall in unemployment, claims, the rise of the retail, auto, and housing sectors, the rise in the number of firms increasing employment, the rise in hours worked and the dramatic decline in the unemployment rate show that we have begun the assault on unemployment.

I wish to welcome Ms. Norwood here. This will be the first time since I've been chairing this committee that you've appeared. I have sat in on many of your hearings when I was not chairing the committee. Your reports have always been candid. I appreciate that. And it feels good to chair this first meeting with you and have this kind of report. I hope it is a sign of things to come throughout the next 2 years.

Senator Proxmire, do you have any opening statement?

Senator **Proxmire**. No.

Senator **Jepsen**. Congressman Mitchell.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE MITCHELL

Representative **Mitchell**. Yes, I do. As a noncynic, I have served under four administrations and it is my frank and candid opinion that I have not yet seen an administration that has been more cynical and callous toward the matter of unemployment in this Nation.

I say that because the President has submitted his budget and there is absolutely no provision to ease the hurt, the pain, and the harrowing experience of 12 million people who are unemployed in this Nation.

I say that because Mr. David Stockman, serving as a surrogate for the President, recently advised us that under no circumstances would the President support any kind of public works program or public jobs program. He clings, with messianic zeal, tenaciously to a misguided, nonworking economic theory. Of course, we're encouraged by any kind of reduction in unemployment, no matter how small it might be, but I remain pained and distressed by the attitude of the administration which essentially says, using an analogy, that if you have cancer, don't let the doctor treat it because a year or two from now someone is going to discover a cure for it. That is essentially the attitude of this administration vis-a-vis unemployment.

Although I'm encouraged by some slight decrease, I'm not at all sure that that represents a real decrease and I want to question Ms. Norwood about that—though I'm encouraged by that slight decrease, I cannot remain mute in the face of what I consider to be a very cynical attitude of the administration toward the unemployed. Thank you.

Senator JEPSEN. Congresswoman Snowe.

Representative SNOWE. I have no statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JEPSEN. OK. With that, welcome, Ms. Norwood, and you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS; AND KENNETH V. DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I'm very pleased to be here this morning to discuss with the committee our Employment Situation press release.

The data released this morning show clear signs of improvement in the labor market. After readjustment for the usual seasonal rise in unemployment, the Nation's civilian unemployment rate, as well as the rate including the resident Armed Forces, declined for the first time since the onset of the recession. The number of nonfarm payroll jobs rose, especially in construction and retail trade. Employment in manufacturing leveled off after 17 months of steady decline, and factory hours rose.

These data show improvement. However, data for the month of January typically are subject to large seasonal swings which are especially difficult to interpret during cyclical periods. As you know, the Nation's labor force data are based on a sample of households surveyed across the Nation, and the industry and hours data are collected from the payroll records of a sample of business establishments. Each survey is compiled and published with established methods and careful statistical controls. Each month, BLS publishes these data on the employment situation in two forms: (1) As compiled from the surveys; and (2) after adjustment for seasonality. The BLS seasonally adjusts the data in order to permit economic analysis of month-to-month changes. Seasonal adjustment is a statistical process designed to remove or to filter out from the data movements in the time series due to such seasonal events as changes in the weather, major holidays, Christmas sales, and the opening and closing of schools.

This January, there were several departures from the usual seasonal patterns. January winter weather was milder than usual, and thus more outdoor work activity may have taken place. Christmas sales were slower than normal, and thus fall hiring and the January payroll paring were less than usual. The evidence suggests that the seasonal adjustment process may have somewhat exaggerated the December to January change in the data released this morning.

Now let us look at some of the particular data series. As I indicated earlier, unemployment declined sharply after seasonal adjustment. The civilian unemployment rate dropped from 10.8 percent in December to 10.4 in January, and the rate including the resident Armed Forces fell from 10.7 to 10.2 percent. This decline in unemployment was not, however, accompanied by a comparable rise, after seasonal adjustment, in total employment as reported in the household survey. Rather, there was a decline in the labor force. Labor force movements are often quite erratic from month to month. The January decline followed 2 months of labor force increases and, therefore, may be, in part, a correction of some of the previous increases. Over the year, the labor force rose by 1.8 million.

The jobless rate for black workers remained very high; their unemployment rate was 20.8 percent both in December and in January. Median duration of unemployment increased by 1.4 weeks to 11.5 weeks, as the number of unemployed persons seeking jobs for 6 months or more rose.

Payroll employment as measured in the business survey generally is less volatile than in the household survey. In January, payroll employment increased significantly (by 340,000) after seasonal adjustment.

Increases occurred in construction and in retail trade. The highly cyclical manufacturing industry, which has lost 2.2 million jobs since the prerecession peak in July 1981, leveled off in January, and small job increases occurred in many of the individual manufacturing industries for which data are published in our release.

Factory hours rose sharply in January. Although some of that increase may have been caused by the unusually mild weather this year, it is clear that factory hours rose substantially. This represents the first real improvement in this leading indicator since early 1981. Further evidence of labor market improvement is provided by the BLS diffusion index of employment change. Data for 186 private, nonagricultural industries show that 53.2 percent of these industries registered employment gains, the highest level since July 1981.

In summary, positive signs of improvement occurred in the employment situation in January. After seasonal adjustment, unemployment declined, jobs in construction and retail trade rose. In addition, factory employment leveled off and factory hours increased. The developments are clearly positive but their magnitude is hard to determine with precision because of the large seasonal movements which occur in January.

Mr. Chairman, I have with me on my left Mr. Thomas Plewes, who is responsible for our labor force employment and unemployment work; and Kenneth Dalton, who is responsible for our price programs, and the three of us will be glad to try to answer any questions.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the Employment Situation press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF ALL CIVILIAN WORKERS BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method					X-11 method (former official procedure)	Range (cols. 2–7)
		Official procedure	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1982								
January	9.4	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.6	0.2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF ALL CIVILIAN WORKERS BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS—Continued

Month and year	Unadjusted rate (1)	X-11 ARIMA method					X-11 method (former official procedure) (7)	Range (cols. 2-7) (8)
		Official procedure (2)	Concurrent (3)	Stable (4)	Total (5)	Residual (6)		
February	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.8	.4
March	9.5	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.0	.3
April	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.4	.1
May	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.5	.5
June	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	.1
July	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	.1
August	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	.1
September	9.7	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.2	.2
October	9.9	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.5	.3
November	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.8	.3
December	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.1	10.9	10.8	11.1	.3
1983								
January	11.4	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.3	.5

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADS

(1) Unadjusted rate.—Unemployment rate for all civilian workers, not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official procedure (X-11 ARIMA method).—The published seasonally adjusted rate for all civilian workers. Each of the 3 major civilian labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16-19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January-June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July-December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of Employment and Earnings.

(3) Concurrent (X-11 ARIMA method).—The official procedure for computation of the rate for all civilian workers using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once a year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980.

(4) Stable (X-11 ARIMA method).—Each of the 12 civilian labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X-11 ARIMA method).—This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and civilian labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X-11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X-11 ARIMA method).—This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total civilian employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) X-11 method (former official method).—The method for computation of the official procedure is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment.—The X-11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, February 1980.

The standard X-11 method is described in X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Allan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1983.

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Advance copies of this release are made available to the press with the explicit understanding that, prior to 8:30 A.M. Eastern time: (1) Wire services will not move over their wires copy based on information in this release, (2) electronic media will not feed such information to member stations, and (3) representatives of news organizations will not contact anyone outside the Bureau of Labor Statistics to ask questions or solicit comments about information in this release.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 1983

Unemployment declined in January after seasonal adjustment, and the number of nonfarm jobs increased, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. A new overall unemployment rate which includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force, introduced today, was 10.2 percent in January, down from 10.7 percent in December. The unemployment rate for all civilian workers was 10.4 percent, down from 10.8 percent in December.

Total employment was unchanged in January, at 100.8 million, seasonally adjusted. Both civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--and the resident Armed Forces (1.7 million) were unchanged over the month.

Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--rose by 340,000 in January, after seasonal adjustment, with trade and construction accounting for most of the increase. In addition, both the total private and factory workweeks advanced sharply.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons increased by less than usual from December to January, and, as a result, the seasonally adjusted level declined by 590,000 to 11.4 million. The unemployment rate for all civilian workers decreased by 0.4 percentage point to 10.4 percent. However, the rate was still 3.2 percentage points above the July 1981 pre-recession low. (See table A-2.)

Among the major demographic groups, the rates for adult men (9.6 percent), teenagers (22.7 percent), and whites (9.1 percent) fell over the month, while the rates for adult women (9.0 percent), blacks (20.8 percent), and Hispanics (15.5 percent) were about unchanged. Jobless rates also declined over the month among workers in manufacturing and construction--the two industry groups that have been most severely affected by the recession. (See tables A-2, A-3, and A-6.)

Three major changes are being introduced with the publication of household survey data for January 1983. First, in addition to the traditional civilian series, this release incorporates new labor force series that include persons in the Armed Forces stationed in the United States. Second, all occupational and industry data are coded according to the classification systems used in the 1980 census. Finally, improvements have been made in the estimation procedures, using 1980 census data. These changes are described on page 4 of this release. A more detailed explanation appeared in the article, "Labor force data from the CPS to undergo revision in January 1983," in the November 1982 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Unemployment among persons who lost their last job—persons on layoff as well as those not expecting recall—normally increases from December to January. This year the increase was less than usual, such that, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of job losers showed a sizable decline. There was also a reduction in the number of unemployed who were new entrants to the labor force. (See table A-8.)

The over-the-month decline in unemployment was concentrated among the short-term jobless (less than 5 weeks), whose number declined by 480,000 to 3.5 million. However, the number of unemployed persons seeking work for 6 months or more continued to increase, and, accordingly, both the median duration of unemployment (11.5 weeks) and the mean duration of unemployment (19.4 weeks) rose markedly over the month. (See table A-7.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force

Civilian employment, at 99.1 million in January, held steady for the third consecutive month, seasonally adjusted. Since the onset of the recession, civilian employment has dropped by 1.6 million, with adult men and teenagers accounting for the decline.

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			Dec. - Jan. change
	1981	1982		1982		1983	
	IV	III	IV	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
	Thousands of persons						
Labor force 1/	110,775	112,307	112,638	112,702	112,794	112,215	-579
Total employment 1/	101,746	101,282	100,799	100,796	100,758	100,770	12
Unemployment	9,029	11,025	11,839	11,906	12,036	11,446	-590
Not in labor force	61,874	61,893	62,072	62,016	62,070	62,806	736
Discouraged workers	1,191	1,638	1,849	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers 1/	8.2	9.8	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.2	-0.5
All civilian workers	8.3	10.0	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.4	-0.4
Adult men	7.1	9.1	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.6	-0.5
Adult women	7.2	8.4	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.0	-0.2
Teenagers	21.2	23.9	24.3	24.2	24.5	22.7	-1.8
White	7.3	8.8	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.1	-0.6
Black	16.9	19.3	20.4	20.2	20.8	20.8	0
Hispanic origin	11.1	14.4	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.5	0.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	90,954	89,371	88,721p	88,750	88,535p	88,874p	339p
Goods-producing industries	25,159	23,676	23,098p	23,081	22,975p	23,113p	138p
Service-producing industries	65,795	65,696	65,622p	65,669	65,560p	65,761p	201p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	35.1	34.8	34.7p	34.7	34.8p	35.2p	0.4p
Manufacturing	39.3	39.0	38.9p	38.9	38.9p	39.7p	0.8p
Manufacturing overtime	2.5	2.4	2.3p	2.3	2.3p	2.3p	0p

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.
p=preliminary.

N.A.=not available.

The civilian labor force fell by 580,000 in January to 110.5 million, seasonally adjusted. Adult men accounted for about two-thirds of the reduction. The civilian labor force has increased by 1.8 million since January 1982. (See table A-2.)

Industry Payroll Employment

Nonagricultural payroll employment was 88.9 million in January, seasonally adjusted, up 340,000 from the December 1982 level. Over-the-month gains were concentrated in retail trade (240,000) and construction (115,000). The seasonally adjusted increases for both industries were the result of smaller-than-usual employment declines from December to January. Some of the seasonally adjusted increase in retail trade employment occurred because hiring for the 1982 Christmas buying season had been relatively light and thus the post-holiday reductions in sales staff were less than expected. The increase in construction employment was affected by the unusually mild weather that prevailed throughout much of the Nation in January, the recent upturn in housing starts, and the already reduced employment levels.

Manufacturing employment held steady in January after declining throughout the course of the recession. The number of workers on machinery payrolls fell by about 20,000; employment changes in this industry usually lag behind those in other manufacturing industries. Elsewhere, employment in finance, insurance, and real estate rose by nearly 30,000, while government employment declined by about 90,000, largely at the State and local level. Employment in services, which has shown little growth in recent months, was about unchanged from December. (See table B-1.)

Hours of Work

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.4 hour in January to 35.2 hours, seasonally adjusted. While factory overtime hours remained unchanged, the manufacturing workweek was up 0.8 hour over the month. The average workweek increased substantially in industries linked to housing construction--lumber, furniture, and stone, clay and glass products--and also rose markedly in transportation equipment, textiles, and apparel. (See table B-2.) These gains may be overstated to some extent because of the impact of the severe winter weather of January 1982 on the seasonal adjustment process.

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was up 1.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, in January to 104.4 (1977=100). The manufacturing index, at 85.0, was up 2.3 percent over the month but remained 14.7 percent below the July 1981 level. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings increased by 0.4 percent in January, but, as a result of the longer average workweek, average weekly earnings rose by 1.5 percent, seasonally adjusted. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings of $7.89 were up 7 cents over the month and 34 cents over the year. Average weekly earnings, at $273.78, rose 8 cents over the month and $17.83 from a year earlier. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 152.7 (1977=100) in January, seasonally adjusted, 0.4 percent higher than in December. For the 12 months ended in January, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 5.4 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 2.1 percent during the 12-month period ended in December. (See table B-4.)

Revisions in the Household Survey Data

Effective with the release of data for January 1983, several modifications have been made in the presentation, classification, and estimating procedures of national labor force data derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). In addition to the traditional civilian series, the BLS is publishing new labor force series that include persons in the Armed Forces stationed in the United States; all occupational and industry data are coded according to the classification systems used in the 1980 census; and the CPS first-stage ratio estimation procedure incorporates 1980 rather than 1970 census population weights.

Inclusion of the Resident Armed Forces

In its 1979 report, Counting the Labor Force, the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics recommended that members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States be included in the national labor force statistics. This recommendation was subsequently accepted by the Secretary of Labor in his final report to the Congress on the Commission's recommendations, dated October 1981. Accordingly, members of the resident Armed Forces are included in the labor force and employment totals and are also reflected in the calculation of a total overall unemployment rate. They are also included in the totals for men and women 16 years and over. (See table A-1.) The new overall unemployment rate is one- or two-tenths of a percentage point lower than the civilian based rate, and the rate for men is lower by a slightly larger margin; the rate for women is essentially unaffected. Data on the resident Armed Forces, which are obtained from the Defense Department, do not provide the demographic, social, and economic detail that are available from the CPS for civilian workers, and thus the publication and analysis of the vast majority of employment and unemployment statistics will continue to be on a civilian basis.

Conversion to the 1980 Census Occupation and Industry Classification Systems

All occupational and industry data derived from the CPS are now based on 1980 census classification systems rather than the 1970 census systems used since January 1972. All occupational data are coded according to the classification system used in the 1980 census, which evolved from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification system. The new industrial classifications are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC), as modified in 1977. While the conversion had little effect on industry-related data, the new occupational categories are so radically different that their implementation represents a break in historical data series.

To assist users in bridging the gap between the two occupational classification systems, the Census Bureau has coded a 20-percent sample of the 1982 microdata files for selected months using the 1980 census-based occupational coding system and, based on this, created factors to convert the 1982 occupational data to the new classification. (See table A-11.) The methodology used to produce the overlap data for 1982 is only reliable at the aggregated level, and thus data by sex, race, or other characteristics are not being produced. Seasonal adjustment of occupational data based on the 1980 classification system will not be possible until at least 5 years of data become available.

Revision of Estimating Procedures

A CPS estimation procedure--under which adjustments are made to take into account the differences existing at the time of the most recent census between the race-residence distribution for the Nation and for the sample areas--now makes use of the 1980 census results. The differences between the old and new procedures are negligible for the most part. However, the change resulted in an increase of about 120,000 in the estimate of the metropolitan area population 16 years and older and a corresponding decrease in the nonmetropolitan counterpart. In addition, this new procedure yields a slight increase in the estimated unemployment rates for black women, and the estimated number of persons employed in agriculture. A discussion of these changes appeared in "Labor force data from the CPS to undergo revision in January 1983", Monthly Labor Review, November 1982, pp. 3-6. A more current and detailed explanation will appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1983" in the February 1983 issue of Employment and Earnings.

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 180,000 establishments employing about 36 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

—The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

—The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

—The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

—The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all

employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 279,000; for total unemployment it is 194,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .24 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.06 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $6.00 per issue or $39.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population[1]	172,931	174,864	175,021	172,931	174,360	174,549	174,718	174,853	175,021
Labor force[2]	109,670	112,142	111,446	110,690	112,528	112,420	112,702	112,793	112,215
Participation rate[3]	63.4	64.1	63.7	64.0	64.5	64.4	64.5	64.5	64.1
Total employed[2]	99,487	100,514	98,929	101,344	101,213	100,844	100,796	100,753	100,770
Employment-population ratio[4]	57.5	57.5	56.5	58.6	58.0	57.8	57.7	57.5	57.6
Resident Armed Forces	1,656	1,665	1,667	1,656	1,670	1,668	1,660	1,655	1,667
Civilian employed	97,831	98,849	97,262	99,688	99,543	99,176	99,136	99,093	99,103
Agriculture	2,883	3,011	2,921	3,379	3,363	3,413	3,466	3,411	3,412
Nonagricultural industries	94,948	95,838	94,341	96,309	96,19	95,763	95,670	95,632	95,691
Unemployed	10,183	11,628	12,517	9,346	11,3	11,576	11,906	12,036	11,446
Unemployment rate[5]	9.3	10.4	11.2	8.4	10.	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.2
Not in labor force	63,321	62,722	63,575	62,301	61,832	62,129	62,016	62,073	62,806
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[1]	82,539	83,581	83,652	82,599	83,231	83,323	83,402	83,581	83,652
Labor force[2]	62,937	63,817	63,487	63,568	64,301	64,300	64,414	64,333	63,916
Participation rate[3]	76.2	76.4	75.9	77.0	77.3	77.2	77.2	77.0	76.4
Total employed[2]	56,820	56,809	55,935	58,187	57,598	57,456	57,408	57,333	57,283
Employment-population ratio[4]	68.9	68.0	66.9	70.4	69.2	69.0	68.8	68.5	68.5
Resident Armed Forces	1,520	1,529	1,531	1,520	1,526	1,524	1,516	1,523	1,531
Civilian employed	55,300	55,280	54,404	56,667	56,072	55,932	55,892	55,809	55,752
Unemployed	6,117	7,009	7,552	5,381	6,703	6,844	7,006	7,045	6,633
Unemployment rate[5]	9.7	11.0	11.9	8.5	10.4	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.4
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[1]	90,392	91,283	91,369	90,392	91,129	91,226	91,316	91,233	91,369
Labor force[2]	46,733	48,325	47,959	47,122	48,227	48,120	48,288	48,413	48,299
Participation rate[3]	51.7	52.9	52.5	52.1	52.9	52.7	52.9	53.0	52.9
Total employed[2]	42,667	43,706	42,994	43,157	43,615	43,388	43,388	43,423	43,486
Employment-population ratio[4]	47.2	47.9	47.1	47.7	47.9	47.6	47.5	47.5	47.6
Resident Armed Forces	136	136	136	136	144	144	144	135	136
Civilian employed	42,531	43,570	42,858	43,021	43,471	43,244	43,244	43,288	43,350
Unemployed	4,066	4,619	4,965	3,965	4,612	4,732	4,900	4,993	4,813
Unemployment rate[5]	8.7	9.6	10.4	8.4	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.0

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

[3] Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[4] Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[5] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	171,335	173,199	173,354	171,335	172,690	172,881	173,058	173,199	173,354
Civilian labor force	108,014	110,477	109,779	109,034	110,858	110,752	111,042	111,128	110,548
Participation rate	63.0	63.8	63.3	63.6	64.2	64.1	64.2	64.2	63.8
Employed	97,831	98,849	97,262	99,688	99,543	99,176	99,136	99,093	99,103
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.1	57.1	56.1	58.2	57.6	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.2
Unemployed	10,183	11,628	12,517	9,346	11,315	11,576	11,[illegible]	12,035	11,446
Unemployment rate	9.4	10.5	11.4	8.6	10.2	10.5	1[illegible]	10.8	10.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	73,120	74,236	74,339	73,120	73,867	73,988	74,094	74,236	74,339
Civilian labor force	57,226	58,186	58,009	57,461	58,354	58,363	58,454	58,443	58,049
Participation rate	78.3	78.4	78.0	78.6	79.0	78.9	78.9	78.7	78.1
Employed	52,162	52,290	51,529	53,099	52,776	52,649	52,589	52,534	52,452
Employment-population ratio[2]	71.3	70.4	69.3	72.6	71.4	71.2	71.0	70.9	70.6
Agriculture	2,163	2,240	2,203	2,386	2,436	2,444	2,434	2,369	2,426
Nonagricultural industries	49,998	50,049	49,325	50,713	50,340	50,205	50,155	[illegible]0,165	50,025
Unemployed	5,065	5,896	6,481	4,362	5,578	5,714	5,865	[illegible],909	5,597
Unemployment rate	8.9	10.1	11.2	7.6	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.1	9.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	82,260	83,383	83,490	82,260	83,152	83,271	83,385	83 [illegible]3	83,490
Civilian labor force	42,873	44,371	44,198	42,926	43,996	43,936	44,112	44 [illegible]6	44,201
Participation rate	52.1	53.2	52.9	52.2	52.9	52.8	52.9	5[illegible]1	52.9
Employed	39,603	40,522	40,024	39,817	40,286	40,112	40,123	40,[illegible]	40,238
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.1	48.6	47.9	48.4	48.4	48.2	48.1	48[illegible]	48.2
Agriculture	489	514	490	626	588	578	590	6[illegible]	625
Nonagricultural industries	39,115	40,008	39,534	39,191	39,698	39,534	39,533	39,5[illegible]	39,613
Unemployed	3,269	3,849	4,173	3,109	3,710	3,824	3,989	4,0[illegible]	3,963
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.7	9.4	7.2	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.[illegible]	9.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,955	15,580	15,525	15,955	15,671	15,625	15,579	15,580	15,525
Civilian labor force	7,915	7,920	7,572	8,647	8,508	8,453	8,476	8,400	8,299
Participation rate	49.6	50.8	48.8	54.2	54.3	54.1	54.4	53.9	53.5
Employed	6,066	6,037	5,709	6,772	6,481	6,415	6,424	6,344	6,413
Employment-population ratio[2]	38.0	38.7	36.8	42.4	41.4	41.1	41.2	40.7	41.3
Agriculture	231	257	228	367	339	391	442	394	361
Nonagricultural industries	5,835	5,780	5,482	6,405	6,142	6,024	5,982	5,950	[illegible]52
Unemployed	1,849	1,883	1,863	1,875	2,027	2,038	2,052	2,056	[illegible]86
Unemployment rate	23.4	23.8	24.6	21.7	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.5	2[illegible].7

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[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	148,842	150,056	150,129	148,842	149,652	149,838	149,887	150,056	150,129
Civilian labor force	94,424	96,194	95,533	95,289	96,640	96,453	96,719	96,858	96,176
Participation rate	63.4	64.1	63.6	64.0	64.6	64.4	64.5	64.5	64.1
Employed	86,378	87,172	85,760	88,078	87,872	87,477	87,435	87,443	87,466
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.0	58.1	57.1	59.2	58.7	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.3
Unemployed	8,046	9,022	9,772	7,211	8,768	8,976	9,284	9,421	8,711
Unemployment rate	8.5	9.4	10.2	7.6	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,637	51,214	51,052	50,810	51,517	51,499	51,531	51,562	51,033
Participation rate	78.8	78.7	78.4	79.0	79.5	79.4	79.4	79.3	78.8
Employed	46,604	46,590	45,910	47,455	47,100	46,987	46,837	46,823	46,752
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.5	71.6	70.5	73.8	72.7	72.4	72.1	72.0	71.8
Unemployed	4,033	4,624	5,142	3,355	4,417	4,512	4,694	4,739	4,281
Unemployment rate	8.0	9.0	10.1	6.6	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	36,744	38,004	37,763	36,805	37,676	37,532	37,762	37,934	37,798
Participation rate	51.5	52.7	52.3	51.6	52.4	52.1	52.4	52.6	52.4
Employed	34,242	35,078	34,625	34,440	34,865	34,663	34,749	34,847	34,838
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.0	48.6	48.0	48.3	48.5	48.1	48.2	48.3	48.3
Unemployed	2,502	2,926	3,138	2,366	2,811	2,869	3,013	3,087	2,960
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.7	8.3	6.4	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.1	7.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,042	6,976	6,717	7,673	7,447	7,422	7,426	7,368	7,349
Participation rate	53.1	54.1	52.2	57.9	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.1	57.1
Employed	5,532	5,504	5,225	6,183	5,907	5,827	5,849	5,773	5,880
Employment-population ratio[2]	41.7	42.7	40.6	46.6	45.5	45.0	45.3	44.8	45.7
Unemployed	1,511	1,472	1,492	1,490	1,540	1,595	1,577	1,595	1,469
Unemployment rate	21.5	21.1	22.2	19.4	20.7	21.5	21.2	21.6	20.0
Men	23.7	24.3	24.7	20.6	22.2	23.0	22.6	22.8	21.2
Women	18.9	17.7	19.5	18.1	19.1	19.9	19.8	20.4	18.7
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,423	18,743	18,768	18,423	18,659	18,692	18,723	18,743	18,768
Civilian labor force	11,024	11,452	11,397	11,184	11,443	11,398	11,475	11,522	11,542
Participation rate	59.8	61.1	60.7	60.7	61.3	61.0	61.3	61.5	61.5
Employed	9,117	9,136	8,973	9,295	9,172	9,102	9,159	9,127	9,142
Employment-population ratio[2]	49.5	48.8	47.8	50.5	49.2	48.7	48.9	48.7	48.7
Unemployed	1,907	2,316	2,424	1,889	2,271	2,296	2,316	2,395	2,400
Unemployment rate	17.3	20.2	21.3	16.9	19.8	20.1	20.2	20.8	20.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,253	5,467	5,456	5,280	5,398	5,390	5,488	5,483	5,459
Participation rate	73.9	75.4	75.0	74.3	74.7	74.4	75.6	75.6	75.1
Employed	4,322	4,340	4,275	4,433	4,360	4,331	4,437	4,359	4,385
Employment-population ratio[2]	60.8	59.8	58.8	62.3	60.4	59.8	61.1	60.1	60.3
Unemployed	931	1,126	1,181	847	1,038	1,059	1,051	1,125	1,075
Unemployment rate	17.7	20.6	21.6	16.0	19.2	19.6	19.2	20.5	19.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,052	5,214	5,248	5,086	5,187	5,169	5,157	5,207	5,295
Participation rate	55.8	56.5	56.8	56.2	56.4	56.1	55.9	56.5	57.3
Employed	4,380	4,398	4,325	4,388	4,371	4,332	4,305	4,349	4,329
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.4	47.7	46.8	48.5	47.5	47.0	46.6	47.1	46.8
Unemployed	672	816	923	698	816	837	852	858	965
Unemployment rate	13.3	15.6	17.6	13.7	15.7	16.2	16.5	16.5	18.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	720	771	693	818	858	839	830	832	788
Participation rate	31.8	34.1	30.8	36.1	38.3	37.5	37.2	36.8	35.0
Employed	416	397	373	474	441	439	417	420	428
Employment-population ratio[2]	18.4	17.6	16.6	20.9	19.7	19.6	18.7	18.5	19.0
Unemployed	304	373	319	344	417	400	413	412	360
Unemployment rate	42.3	48.4	46.1	42.1	48.6	47.7	49.8	49.5	45.7
Men	39.4	54.4	48.0	38.2	51.0	49.2	53.0	52.5	45.9
Women	45.1	42.2	44.0	46.3	45.9	45.9	46.2	46.2	45.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,400	9,301	9,328	9,400	9,464	9,474	9,355	9,301	9,328
Civilian labor force	5,915	5,829	5,878	6,048	5,961	5,973	5,923	5,898	5,981
Participation rate	62.9	62.7	63.0	64.3	63.0	63.0	63.3	63.4	64.1
Employed	5,149	4,949	4,891	5,325	5,097	5,075	5,012	4,998	5,053
Employment-population ratio[2]	54.8	53.2	52.4	56.6	53.9	53.6	53.6	53.7	54.2
Unemployed	767	880	987	723	864	898	911	900	929
Unemployment rate	13.0	15.1	16.8	12.0	14.5	15.0	15.4	15.3	15.5

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[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	97,831	98,849	97,262	99,688	99,543	99,176	99,136	99,093	99,103
Married men, spouse present	37,813	37,419	36,963	38,306	37,998	37,852	37,641	37,507	37,450
Married women, spouse present	23,744	24,422	24,132	23,803	24,159	24,081	23,985	24,155	24,205
Women who maintain families	5,081	5,032	5,028	5,095	5,118	5,107	5,025	4,985	5,038
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,124	1,303	1,311	1,402	1,537	1,576	1,584	1,547	1,637
Self-employed workers	1,513	1,539	1,446	1,662	1,569	1,621	1,628	1,627	1,587
Unpaid family workers	245	170	164	348	254	229	241	224	231
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	87,775	88,179	86,764	88,825	88,562	88,064	87,936	87,976	87,813
Government	15,718	15,695	15,571	15,546	15,681	15,436	15,514	15,477	15,386
Private industries	72,057	72,483	71,193	73,279	72,881	72,628	72,422	72,499	72,427
Private households	1,151	1,176	1,083	1,239	1,220	1,216	1,221	1,163	1,162
Other industries	70,906	71,307	70,110	72,040	71,661	71,412	71,201	71,335	71,265
Self-employed workers	6,797	7,314	7,234	7,004	7,422	7,332	7,349	7,333	7,465
Unpaid family workers	376	345	343	416	378	403	382	383	380
PERSONS AT WORK[1]									
Nonagricultural industries	90,245	92,377	90,719	90,301	90,884	90,232	90,238	90,219	90,933
Full-time schedules	72,730	72,911	71,571	72,916	71,723	71,394	71,442	71,499	71,786
Part time for economic reasons	4,847	6,154	6,533	5,066	6,495	6,403	6,411	6,425	6,885
Usually work full time	1,885	2,100	2,297	1,808	2,519	2,381	2,228	2,153	2,200
Usually work part time	2,962	4,054	4,236	3,258	3,976	4,022	4,183	4,272	4,685
Part time for noneconomic reasons	12,668	13,312	12,615	12,319	12,666	12,435	12,385	12,295	12,272

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure		Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
		1981	1982				1982		1983
		IV	I	II	III	IV	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
U-1	Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2
U-2	Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.5	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.6	5.5	6.1
U-3	Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.0	6.5	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.1
U-4	Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	8.0	8.6	9.3	9.8	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.3
U-5a	Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	8.2	8.7	9.3	9.8	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.2
U-5b	Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	8.3	8.8	9.4	10.0	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.4
U-6	Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	10.7	11.4	12.1	12.8	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.7
U-7	Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	11.7	12.5	13.4	14.2	15.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates¹					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	9,346	12,036	11,446	8.6	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.4
Men, 16 years and over	5,381	7,046	6,633	8.7	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.2	10.6
Men, 20 years and over	4,362	5,909	5,597	7.6	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.1	9.6
Women, 16 years and over	3,965	4,990	4,813	8.4	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.0
Women, 20 years and over	3,109	4,071	3,963	7.2	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,875	2,056	1,886	21.7	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.5	22.7
Married men, spouse present	2,155	3,157	2,876	5.3	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.1
Married women, spouse present	1,605	2,158	2,057	6.3	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.2	7.8
Women who maintain families	592	756	765	10.4	12.4	11.3	12.5	13.2	13.2
Full-time workers	7,822	10,285	9,810	8.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.3
Part-time workers	1,528	1,767	1,649	9.7	10.6	10.3	11.3	11.1	10.6
Labor force time lost²	--	--	--	9.9	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.7	11.7
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,030	9,542	8,773	8.8	10.7	11.0	11.4	11.6	10.8
Mining	93	198	182	7.9	18.5	17.9	18.1	18.1	17.1
Construction	946	1,159	1,043	18.5	22.0	22.3	21.8	22.0	20.0
Manufacturing	2,357	3,340	2,829	10.3	13.6	14.1	14.8	14.8	13.0
Durable goods	1,486	2,310	1,893	10.9	14.9	16.0	17.0	17.1	14.7
Nondurable goods	871	1,030	936	9.5	11.8	11.2	11.4	11.4	10.5
Transportation and public utilities	360	459	450	6.2	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,765	2,305	2,253	8.8	10.0	10.4	10.6	11.0	10.8
Finance and service industries	1,509	2,081	2,015	6.0	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.9	7.6
Government workers	783	834	927	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.7
Agricultural wage and salary workers	253	305	312	15.3	13.5	13.3	15.6	16.5	16.0

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

[2] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	4,361	3,611	4,042	3,830	4,004	3,930	3,963	4,019	3,536
5 to 14 weeks	3,243	3,588	3,498	3,079	3,549	3,511	3,549	3,460	3,328
15 weeks and over	2,579	4,429	4,977	2,402	3,856	4,167	4,524	4,732	4,638
15 to 26 weeks	1,374	2,026	2,244	1,209	1,830	1,951	2,191	2,125	1,928
27 weeks and over	1,205	2,403	2,733	1,193	2,026	2,216	2,333	2,607	2,706
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.0	18.3	18.8	13.4	16.6	17.1	17.3	18.3	19.4
Median duration, in weeks	6.8	10.6	10.7	7.3	9.4	9.6	10.0	10.1	11.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	10,183	11,628	12,517	9,346	11,315	11,576	11,906	12,036	11,446
Less than 5 weeks	42.8	31.1	32.3	41.1	35.1	33.9	32.9	32.9	30.8
5 to 14 weeks	31.8	30.9	27.9	33.1	31.1	30.2	29.5	28.3	28.9
15 weeks and over	25.3	38.1	39.8	25.8	33.8	35.9	37.6	38.8	40.3
15 to 26 weeks	13.5	17.4	17.9	13.0	16.0	16.8	18.2	17.4	16.8
27 weeks and over	11.8	20.7	21.8	12.8	17.8	19.1	19.4	21.3	23.5

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	6,256	7,384	7,978	5,243	6,979	7,325	7,369	7,295	6,704
On layoff	2,574	2,519	2,947	1,852	2,625	2,519	2,531	2,468	2,131
Other job losers	3,682	4,865	5,031	3,391	4,354	4,806	4,838	4,827	4,573
Job leavers	860	736	856	842	786	803	798	826	839
Reentrants	2,141	2,392	2,633	2,133	2,437	2,322	2,566	2,629	2,623
New entrants	926	1,115	1,046	1,055	1,303	1,296	1,248	1,288	1,178
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	61.5	63.5	63.8	56.5	60.7	62.4	61.6	60.6	59.1
On layoff	25.3	21.7	23.6	20.0	22.8	21.4	21.2	20.5	18.8
Other job losers	36.2	41.8	40.2	36.6	37.8	40.9	40.5	40.1	40.3
Job leavers	8.4	6.3	6.8	9.1	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.4
Reentrants	21.0	20.6	21.0	23.0	21.2	19.8	21.3	21.8	23.1
New entrants	9.1	9.6	8.4	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.4	10.7	10.4
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	5.8	6.7	7.3	4.8	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.1
Job leavers	.8	.7	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8
Reentrants	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4
New entrants	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
Total, 16 years and over	9,346	12,036	11,446	8.6	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.4
16 to 24 years	4,047	4,642	4,462	16.4	18.3	18.7	19.0	18.9	18.3
16 to 19 years	1,875	2,056	1,886	21.7	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.5	22.7
16 to 17 years	771	893	774	22.3	26.5	26.1	26.3	27.4	24.1
18 to 19 years	1,094	1,169	1,104	21.1	22.0	22.9	22.8	22.7	21.7
20 to 24 years	2,172	2,586	2,576	13.6	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.0	16.1
25 years and over	5,313	7,402	7,000	6.3	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.1
25 to 54 years	4,700	6,512	6,208	6.8	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	8.7
55 years and over	627	880	812	4.2	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.4
Men, 16 years and over	5,381	7,046	6,633	8.7	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.2	10.6
16 to 24 years	2,305	2,670	2,548	17.5	20.0	20.2	20.6	20.5	19.7
16 to 19 years	1,019	1,137	1,036	22.2	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.8	23.9
16 to 17 years	434	503	419	23.2	29.0	28.8	28.2	29.0	24.4
18 to 19 years	585	642	617	21.5	23.0	23.8	24.1	24.0	23.5
20 to 24 years	1,286	1,533	1,512	14.9	17.3	17.4	18.0	17.8	17.6
25 years and over	3,073	4,388	4,078	6.3	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.2
25 to 54 years	2,678	3,819	3,541	6.7	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	8.7
55 years and over	382	570	519	4.3	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.8
Women, 16 years and over	3,965	4,990	4,813	8.4	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.0
16 to 24 years	1,742	1,972	1,914	15.2	16.3	17.0	17.2	17.1	16.7
16 to 19 years	856	919	850	21.1	22.1	22.5	22.6	23.0	21.5
16 to 17 years	337	390	355	21.2	23.8	22.9	24.2	25.6	23.7
18 to 19 years	509	527	487	20.7	20.9	22.3	21.4	21.3	19.8
20 to 24 years	886	1,053	1,064	12.0	13.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.2
25 years and over	2,240	3,014	2,922	6.3	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.2	7.9
25 to 54 years	2,022	2,693	2,667	6.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.7
55 years and over	245	310	293	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.8

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,493	23,143	23,225	22,493	23,038	23,043	23,171	23,143	23,225
Civilian labor force	13,591	14,283	14,247	13,758	14,259	14,289	14,315	14,376	14,408
Participation rate	60.4	61.7	61.3	61.2	61.9	62.0	61.8	62.1	62.0
Employed	11,453	11,677	11,502	11,623	11,685	11,657	11,668	11,674	11,668
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.9	50.5	49.5	51.7	50.7	50.6	50.4	50.4	50.2
Unemployed	2,138	2,606	2,745	2,135	2,574	2,632	2,647	2,702	2,740
Unemployment rate	15.7	18.2	19.3	15.5	18.1	18.4	18.5	18.8	19.0
Not in labor force	8,903	8,859	8,978	8,735	8,779	8,754	8,856	8,767	8,817

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983
Total, 16 years and over[1]	97,831	97,262	10,183	12,517	9.4	11.4
Managerial and professional specialty	22,994	23,363	696	941	2.9	3.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,427	10,697	356	498	3.3	4.4
Professional specialty	12,567	12,665	340	443	2.6	3.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	30,367	30,696	1,836	2,435	5.7	7.3
Technicians and related support	3,059	3,000	97	167	3.1	5.3
Sales occupations	10,843	11,339	681	978	5.9	7.9
Administrative support, including clerical	16,465	16,357	1,058	1,290	6.0	7.3
Service occupations	13,154	13,302	1,462	1,774	10.0	11.8
Private household	1,063	915	47	81	4.2	8.1
Protective service	1,639	1,617	123	119	7.0	6.9
Service, except private household and protective	10,451	10,770	1,292	1,574	11.0	12.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	11,543	11,623	1,494	1,833	11.5	13.6
Mechanics and repairers	4,005	4,113	336	418	7.7	9.2
Construction trades	3,651	3,853	846	952	18.8	19.8
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,887	3,658	312	464	7.4	11.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,689	15,186	3,386	3,934	16.9	20.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,207	7,393	1,613	1,783	16.4	19.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,164	3,993	661	903	13.7	18.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,318	3,801	1,111	1,247	20.5	24.7
Construction laborers	464	437	233	275	33.5	38.6
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,853	3,364	878	972	18.6	22.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,060	3,084	384	477	11.2	13.4

[1] Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Occupational detail may not add to totals because of changes in the estimation procedures.

Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	8,660	8,268	8,165	7,776	7,471	6,893	694	883	8.5	11.4
25 to 39 years	7,264	6,577	6,938	6,284	6,315	5,517	623	767	9.0	12.2
25 to 29 years	1,352	966	1,254	916	1,080	716	174	200	13.9	21.8
30 to 34 years	3,129	2,545	2,991	2,393	2,729	2,094	262	299	8.8	12.5
35 to 39 years	2,783	3,066	2,693	2,975	2,506	2,707	187	268	6.9	9.0
40 years and over	1,396	1,691	1,227	1,492	1,156	1,376	71	116	5.8	7.8
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	17,738	19,214	16,734	18,094	15,232	16,065	1,502	2,029	9.0	11.2
25 to 29 years	8,025	8,471	7,483	7,882	6,659	6,801	824	1,081	11.0	13.7
30 to 34 years	5,747	6,409	5,476	6,096	5,062	5,527	414	569	7.6	9.3
35 to 39 years	3,966	4,334	3,775	4,116	3,511	3,737	264	379	7.0	9.2

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for ten large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,270	18,606	18,633	18,270	18,522	18,550	18,576	18,606	18,633
Civilian labor force	11,941	12,305	12,234	11,965	12,329	12,316	12,286	12,300	12,262
Employed	10,820	10,951	10,801	10,925	11,073	10,998	10,925	10,950	10,909
Unemployed	1,120	1,354	1,434	1,040	1,256	1,318	1,361	1,350	1,353
Unemployment rate	9.4	11.0	11.7	8.7	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.0	11.0
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,009	8,225	8,245	8,009	8,166	8,186	8,205	8,225	8,245
Civilian labor force	4,482	4,798	4,783	4,589	4,892	4,887	4,877	4,819	4,897
Employed	4,138	4,343	4,285	4,248	4,508	4,463	4,424	4,360	4,399
Unemployed	344	455	498	341	384	424	453	459	498
Unemployment rate	7.7	9.5	10.4	7.4	7.8	8.7	9.3	9.5	10.2
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,518	8,540	8,541	8,518	8,535	8,537	8,538	8,540	8,541
Civilian labor force	5,505	5,544	5,584	5,558	5,626	5,527	5,523	5,538	5,641
Employed	4,948	4,845	4,828	5,046	4,929	4,846	4,807	4,829	4,929
Unemployed	557	699	756	512	697	681	716	709	712
Unemployment rate	10.1	12.6	13.5	9.2	12.4	12.3	13.0	12.8	12.6
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,461	4,492	4,495	4,461	4,483	4,486	4,489	4,492	4,495
Civilian labor force	2,986	2,989	2,975	3,006	3,068	3,007	3,007	2,976	2,997
Employed	2,748	2,777	2,717	2,790	2,839	2,775	2,783	2,746	2,759
Unemployed	238	213	258	216	229	232	224	230	238
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.1	8.7	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.9
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,769	6,738	6,736	6,769	6,744	6,742	6,739	6,738	6,736
Civilian labor force	4,218	4,297	4,260	4,278	4,286	4,246	4,219	4,293	4,324
Employed	3,542	3,556	3,536	3,654	3,601	3,560	3,501	3,558	3,654
Unemployed	676	741	725	624	685	686	718	735	670
Unemployment rate	16.0	17.3	17.0	14.6	16.0	16.2	17.0	17.1	15.5
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,680	5,723	5,727	5,680	5,711	5,715	5,718	5,723	5,727
Civilian labor force	3,567	3,608	3,584	3,592	3,644	3,630	3,658	3,626	3,609
Employed	3,216	3,290	3,263	3,263	3,308	3,298	3,303	3,292	3,311
Unemployed	351	318	322	329	336	332	355	334	298
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.7	9.2	8.3
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,464	13,550	13,556	13,464	13,531	13,538	13,543	13,550	13,556
Civilian labor force	7,981	7,873	7,903	7,994	8,018	8,026	7,995	7,959	7,920
Employed	7,300	7,199	7,148	7,372	7,314	7,270	7,214	7,237	7,224
Unemployed	681	674	755	622	704	756	781	722	696
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.6	9.6	7.8	8.8	9.4	9.8	9.1	8.8
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,043	8,065	8,066	8,043	8,061	8,062	8,063	8,065	8,066
Civilian labor force	5,040	5,058	4,942	5,114	5,105	5,137	5,063	5,116	5,016
Employed	4,441	4,344	4,204	4,553	4,457	4,435	4,355	4,389	4,316
Unemployed	599	714	738	561	648	702	708	727	700
Unemployment rate	11.9	14.1	14.9	11.0	12.7	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.0
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,121	9,146	9,148	9,121	9,140	9,142	9,143	9,146	9,148
Civilian labor force	5,418	5,514	5,407	5,457	5,503	5,490	5,514	5,540	5,447
Employed	4,777	4,823	4,603	4,872	4,878	4,855	4,851	4,842	4,704
Unemployed	641	691	804	585	625	635	663	698	743
Unemployment rate	11.8	12.5	14.9	10.7	11.4	11.6	12.0	12.6	13.6
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,750	11,090	11,117	10,750	11,008	11,036	11,062	11,090	11,117
Civilian labor force	7,169	7,495	7,589	7,193	7,346	7,361	7,465	7,527	7,616
Employed	6,743	6,939	6,943	6,790	6,761	6,769	6,885	6,926	6,993
Unemployed	426	557	646	403	585	592	580	601	623
Unemployment rate	5.9	7.4	8.5	5.6	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.2

[1] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

[2] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

NOTE: The not seasonally adjusted labor force estimates for 1982 have been revised to reflect the latest 1982 population estimates for the States. These revised estimates were used to develop seasonally adjusted data for 1982 and seasonal factors to be used in 1983.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982 p	Jan. 1983 p	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982 p	Jan. 1983 p
Total	89,269	89,487	89,327	87,696	90,460	89,264c	88,877c	88,750	88,535	88,674
Goods-producing	24,112	23,341	22,982	22,554	24,684	23,530	23,239	23,081	22,975	23,113
Mining	1,183	1,047	1,029	1,013	1,201	1,075	1,058	1,046	1,034	1,028
Construction	3,576	3,997	3,797	3,546	3,966	3,883	3,856	3,854	3,812	3,927
Manufacturing	19,353	18,297	18,156	17,995	19,317	18,372	18,325	18,181	18,129	18,158
Production workers	13,200	12,313	12,192	12,067	13,361	12,366	12,335	12,203	12,173	12,205
Durable goods	11,557	10,624	10,558	10,476	11,622	10,900	10,666	10,550	10,523	10,540
Production workers	7,739	6,941	6,889	6,829	7,793	7,191	6,979	6,874	6,857	6,883
Lumber and wood products	587.1	617.6	612.7	607.8	607	616	614	616	621	629
Furniture and fixtures	454.2	460.0	439.8	436.6	452	439	436	435	435	435
Stone, clay, and glass products	576.0	564.1	549.1	532.5	596	571	565	556	552	551
Primary metal products	1,034.9	812.2	805.2	807.3	1,038	865	831	813	806	810
Fabricated metal products	1,508.7	1,380.0	1,368.3	1,359.0	1,515	1,414	1,381	1,365	1,359	1,364
Machinery, except electrical	2,464.8	2,108.2	2,096.9	2,071.8	2,459	2,208	2,142	2,108	2,087	2,068
Electric and electronic equipment	2,056.6	1,973.0	1,960.7	1,957.1	2,055	1,995	1,969	1,963	1,949	1,955
Transportation equipment	1,766.0	1,655.1	1,673.0	1,657.4	1,777	1,709	1,658	1,631	1,660	1,669
Instruments and related products	719.0	689.2	685.1	682.0	720	701	694	689	683	683
Miscellaneous manufacturing	389.8	384.3	369.4	364.8	403	382	378	374	371	376
Nondurable goods	7,796	7,673	7,398	7,519	7,895	7,672	7,659	7,631	7,606	7,618
Production workers	5,461	5,372	5,303	5,238	5,548	5,375	5,356	5,329	5,316	5,322
Food and kindred products	1,605.0	1,660.4	1,619.7	1,581.4	1,657	1,629	1,644	1,644	1,631	1,636
Tobacco manufactures	70.5	64.5	68.1	67.2	69	63	63	61	65	66
Textile mill products	777.6	730.4	729.4	716.1	780	735	735	726	725	719
Apparel and other textile products	1,175.8	1,142.2	1,118.5	1,110.2	1,201	1,143	1,141	1,134	1,129	1,134
Paper and allied products	669.3	652.4	648.9	644.3	674	657	650	652	650	648
Printing and publishing	1,273.8	1,269.3	1,275.9	1,268.9	1,275	1,269	1,268	1,266	1,266	1,270
Chemicals and allied products	1,089.0	1,055.6	1,052.1	1,048.3	1,095	1,066	1,061	1,059	1,055	1,055
Petroleum and coal products	204.7	207.6	204.6	202.8	210	209	208	206	206	208
Rubber and misc. plastics products	710.6	683.2	680.5	679.6	712	694	684	678	678	681
Leather and leather products	219.0	207.2	200.2	199.8	222	207	205	205	201	203
Service-producing	65,157	66,146	66,345	65,142	65,776	65,734c	65,638c	65,669	65,560	65,761
Transportation and public utilities	5,065	5,027	5,016	4,913	5,125	5,031	5,007	4,992	4,984	4,973
Wholesale and retail trade	20,417	20,674	20,961	20,334	20,630	20,492	20,441	20,425	20,306	20,549
Wholesale trade	5,314	5,249	5,220	5,177	5,346	5,272	5,256	5,228	5,204	5,208
Retail trade	15,103	15,425	15,7[illegible]	15,157	15,284	15,220	15,187	15,197	15,102	15,341
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,290	5,347	5,357	5,363	5,326	5,367	5,357	5,363	5,373	5,401
Services	18,323	19,116	19,086	18,863	18,831	19,084	19,074	19,135	19,141	19,170
Government	15,862	15,982	15,949	15,669	15,864	15,760c	15,759c	15,754	15,756	15,668
Federal government	2,717	2,726	2,733	2,726	2,741	2,731c	2,740c	2,745	2,761	2,751
State and local government	13,145	13,256	13,216	12,943	13,123	13,029	13,019	13,009	12,995	12,917

p = preliminary.

c = corrected.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982 p	Jan. 1983 p	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982 p	Jan. 1983 p
Total private	33.9	34.7	35.0	34.7	34.4	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.8	35.2
Mining	42.9	41.6	42.0	42.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	33.3	36.1	36.8	36.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	37.1	39.3	39.7	39.1	37.6	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	39.7
Overtime hours	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Durable goods	37.7	39.6	40.1	39.6	38.2	38.9	39.0	39.2	39.2	40.1
Overtime hours	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Lumber and wood products	33.7	38.5	38.9	39.0	35.0	38.5	38.0	38.5	38.5	40.6
Furniture and fixtures	32.5	38.1	38.6	37.7	33.6	37.4	37.5	37.6	37.6	39.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	37.4	40.6	40.4	40.2	38.6	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.0	41.5
Primary metal products	38.4	38.3	39.1	39.1	38.3	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.8	39.0
Fabricated metal products	37.8	39.4	40.2	39.3	38.1	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.2	39.6
Machinery, except electrical	39.2	39.6	40.4	39.6	39.3	39.0	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.7
Electric and electronic equipment	38.1	39.6	40.2	39.7	38.3	38.8	39.0	39.2	39.3	39.9
Transportation equipment	38.4	41.2	41.5	40.7	39.0	39.8	40.1	40.8	39.9	41.3
Instruments and related products	38.6	39.8	40.4	40.0	39.0	39.8	39.4	39.2	39.6	40.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	36.6	39.1	39.1	38.4	37.3	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.5	39.1
Nondurable goods	36.2	38.9	39.1	38.5	36.8	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.5	39.2
Overtime hours	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Food and kindred products	38.7	39.7	39.7	38.8	39.1	39.4	39.7	39.4	39.2	39.2
Tobacco manufactures	36.1	38.0	38.0	36.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	31.2	39.1	39.2	38.9	32.3	38.1	38.2	38.6	38.4	40.3
Apparel and other textile products	30.0	35.4	35.4	35.0	31.4	35.2	35.0	35.1	35.0	36.6
Paper and allied products	41.3	41.9	42.4	41.7	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.7
Printing and publishing	36.4	37.3	37.9	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.5
Chemicals and allied products	40.8	41.0	41.5	41.0	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.6	41.0	41.2
Petroleum and coal products	43.2	44.5	44.4	44.2	44.3	44.0	43.3	43.9	44.5	45.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products	37.8	39.6	40.4	40.2	37.9	39.6	39.0	39.3	39.7	40.3
Leather and leather products	33.3	36.0	35.8	35.3	34.1	35.7	35.2	35.9	35.5	36.2
Transportation and public utilities	38.5	39.0	39.1	38.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade	31.1	31.7	32.4	31.6	31.7	32.1	31.9	31.8	32.1	32.2
Wholesale trade	37.8	38.5	38.7	38.3	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.6
Retail trade	29.0	29.7	30.6	29.6	29.7	30.1	29.9	29.8	30.2	30.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.3	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.8

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[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Jan. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982 p	Jan. 1983 p	Jan. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982 p	Jan. 1983 p
Total private	$7.55	$7.81	$7.82	$7.89	$255.95	$271.01	$273.70	$273.78
Seasonally adjusted	7.52	7.79	7.83	7.86	258.69	270.31	272.48	276.67
Mining	10.65	11.06	11.05	11.10	456.89	460.10	464.10	469.53
Construction	11.59	11.66	11.90	11.88	385.95	420.93	437.92	437.18
Manufacturing	8.42	8.61	8.69	8.70	312.38	338.37	344.99	340.17
Durable goods	8.92	9.17	9.24	9.24	336.28	363.13	370.52	365.90
Lumber and wood products	7.36	7.63	7.68	7.67	248.71	293.76	295.68	299.13
Furniture and fixtures	6.28	6.44	6.47	6.50	204.10	245.36	249.74	245.05
Stone, clay, and glass products	8.70	9.04	9.08	9.07	325.38	367.02	366.83	364.61
Primary metal products	11.23	11.49	11.54	11.51	431.23	440.07	451.21	450.04
Fabricated metal products	8.55	8.90	8.96	8.97	323.19	350.66	360.19	352.52
Machinery, except electrical	9.19	9.36	9.41	9.41	360.25	370.66	380.16	372.64
Electric and electronic equipment	7.98	8.38	8.47	8.47	304.04	331.85	340.49	336.26
Transportation equipment	10.79	11.35	11.46	11.41	414.34	467.62	475.59	464.39
Instruments and related products	7.93	8.57	8.66	8.71	306.10	341.09	349.86	348.40
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.27	6.56	6.65	6.65	229.48	256.50	260.02	255.36
Nondurable goods	7.67	7.88	7.96	7.99	277.65	306.53	311.24	307.62
Food and kindred products	7.82	8.00	8.05	8.04	302.63	317.60	319.59	311.95
Tobacco manufactures	9.21	10.16	9.78	9.85	332.48	386.08	371.64	361.50
Textile mill products	5.76	5.92	6.02	6.06	179.71	231.47	235.98	235.73
Apparel and other textile products	5.18	5.22	5.26	5.32	155.40	184.79	186.20	186.20
Paper and allied products	9.06	9.60	9.65	9.62	374.18	402.24	409.16	401.15
Printing and publishing	8.50	8.91	8.98	9.00	312.31	332.34	340.34	333.00
Chemicals and allied products	9.68	10.28	10.34	10.35	394.94	421.48	429.11	424.35
Petroleum and coal products	11.91	12.69	12.74	13.25	514.51	564.71	565.66	585.65
Rubber and misc. plastics products	7.51	7.79	7.89	7.93	283.88	308.48	318.76	318.79
Leather and leather products	5.19	5.41	5.46	5.46	172.83	194.76	195.47	192.74
Transportation and public utilities	10.10	10.59	10.62	10.69	388.85	413.01	415.24	411.57
Wholesale and retail trade	6.17	6.32	6.28	6.42	191.89	209.34	203.47	202.87
Wholesale trade	7.94	8.18	8.24	8.32	300.13	314.93	318.09	318.66
Retail trade	5.43	5.58	5.55	5.67	157.47	165.73	169.83	167.83
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.56	7.01	7.04	7.21	237.47	253.76	254.65	263.17
Services	6.79	7.08	7.12	7.19	219.32	230.10	232.11	234.39

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982p	Ja[illegible] 19[illegible]	Percent change from: Jan. 1982-Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982p	Jan. 1983p	Percent change from: Dec. 1982-Jan. 1983
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	145.5	151.4	152.1	153.3	5.4	144.9	150.1	150.8	151.2	152.1	152.7	0.4
Constant (1977) dollars	93.6	93.7	94.5	N.A.	(2)	92.9	93.2	93.2	93.4	94.1	N.A.	(3)
Mining	156.2	163.3	163.2	163.4	4.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	139.7	141.7	144.0	143.7	2.9	139.9	140.4	142.3	141.0	143.9	143.9	.1
Manufacturing	149.3	155.4	156.3	156.9	5.1	148.9	154.7	154.6	155.3	155.7	156.4	.5
Transportation and public utilities	145.8	153.6	154.0	155.1	6.4	145.5	149.9	151.1	152.3	153.2	154.8	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade	143.0	147.6	147.6	149.6	4.6	142.1	146.8	147.6	148.1	148.5	148.7	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	143.7	152.7	153.6	157.2	9.3	143.1	151.3	152.9	152.7	154.2	156.5	1.5
Services	144.5	151.1	152.0	153.5	6.2	143.4	149.7	150.8	150.9	152.3	152.3	(5)

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change was 2.1 from December 1981 to December 1982, the latest month available.
3 Percent change was .9 from November 1982 to December 1982, the latest month available.
4 Mining is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
5 Percent change is less than .05 percent.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982 p	Jan. 1983 p	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982 p	Jan. 1983 p
Total private	101.0	103.5	104.5	101.0	104.3	103.9	102.8	102.6	102.6	104.4
Goods-producing	87.0	88.5	87.8	84.8	91.4	88.7	87.2	86.7	86.3	89.4
Mining	137.9	114.9	113.3	111.6	141.6	118.6	115.2	113.8	112.1	114.3
Construction	80.8	101.2	96.8	88.4	96.8	98.3	97.2	97.4	96.9	106.4
Manufacturing	85.9	84.8	84.9	82.8	88.0	85.5	83.9	83.3	83.1	85.0
Durable goods	85.7	80.7	81.2	79.4	87.3	82.2	80.0	79.2	78.9	80.9
Lumber and wood products	65.7	79.9	79.9	79.5	70.9	79.5	78.2	79.7	80.4	86.0
Furniture and fixtures	78.8	88.7	90.0	87.1	80.9	86.8	86.0	86.3	86.5	89.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	73.7	78.8	76.0	72.7	79.3	79.1	78.0	76.8	75.6	78.3
Primary metal products	78.5	59.5	60.3	60.6	78.5	63.4	60.6	59.3	59.9	60.6
Fabricated metal products	84.0	79.4	80.1	78.1	85.1	80.4	78.4	77.5	77.6	79.1
Machinery, except electrical	101.6	82.0	82.8	80.4	101.6	86.5	83.0	81.1	80.3	80.2
Electric and electronic equipment	96.8	93.5	94.3	93.1	97.2	93.5	92.3	92.1	91.3	93.5
Transportation equipment	76.7	75.9	77.8	75.2	78.3	77.2	74.1	73.6	73.6	76.8
Instruments and related products	105.9	101.1	101.9	100.2	107.3	104.0	101.2	99.4	99.4	101.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	79.8	83.7	79.5	76.8	84.8	81.4	81.2	80.0	78.9	81.3
Nondurable goods	86.1	90.9	90.4	87.9	89.0	90.3	89.7	89.4	89.2	90.9
Food and kindred products	98.7	98.0	94.7	89.8	95.6	94.7	96.5	95.7	94.4	94.7
Tobacco manufactures	93.0	88.0	93.9	88.7	93.6	88.1	84.3	78.9	86.9	89.8
Textile mill products	65.1	76.7	76.7	74.6	67.7	75.2	75.4	75.1	74.7	77.5
Apparel and other textile products	74.6	84.8	83.1	81.6	79.6	84.6	83.9	83.5	82.9	87.4
Paper and allied products	93.0	91.7	92.3	89.9	93.7	91.9	90.9	90.8	90.4	90.7
Printing and publishing	104.6	106.3	108.9	105.3	105.8	105.5	105.1	105.5	105.6	106.0
Chemicals and allied products	96.6	93.5	94.1	93.1	97.6	94.9	93.3	92.9	93.6	94.2
Petroleum and coal products	93.5	98.8	96.8	95.7	98.7	98.8	96.5	97.0	98.4	100.9
Rubber and misc. plastics products	90.1	90.4	91.6	91.1	90.0	92.5	89.4	88.7	89.6	91.0
Leather and leather products	76.0	77.0	73.9	72.8	79.1	76.6	74.2	75.7	78.0	75.9
Service-producing	108.7	111.8	113.7	110.0	111.4	112.3	111.5	111.4	111.6	112.7
Transportation and public utilities	100.6	108.9	101.1	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.3
Wholesale and retail trade	102.1	105.6	109.5	103.2	105.2	105.6	104.8	104.3	104.8	106.4
Wholesale trade	100.1	108.3	108.1	106.1	109.7	100.6	107.9	107.4	107.0	107.6
Retail trade	99.8	104.5	110.1	102.1	103.4	104.5	103.6	103.1	103.9	106.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	116.0	116.7	117.0	117.7	116.9	117.4	117.0	117.2	117.3	118.6
Services	117.5	121.9	122.2	120.4	120.3	122.9	122.0	122.4	122.4	123.3

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1981	56.7	48.7	51.1	68.3	65.3	54.0	59.9	50.3	50.3	34.7	28.2	31.2
	1982	32.5	42.5	35.8	40.9	51.1	32.0	43.5	37.6	43.0	26.1	34.9	37.4p
	1983	53.2p											
Over 3-month span	1981	53.5	52.2	60.2	70.2	70.4	65.9	59.4	57.0	40.1	30.6	26.3	23.4
	1982	28.0	31.2	33.6	37.1	35.8	35.8	27.7	31.7	27.7	28.0	23.1p	38.2p
	1983												
Over 6-month span	1981	64.8	65.9	67.2	67.7	67.2	67.5	51.3	39.0	33.9	30.1	27.7	24.2
	1982	21.8	27.4	27.4	29.8	28.8	30.1	24.2	21.0	23.9p	28.8p		
	1983												
Over 12-month span	1981	73.9	71.0	70.4	62.1	50.0	43.3	35.2	33.6	31.5	27.2	27.7	25.8
	1982	23.1	23.1	21.2	18.8	18.0	20.2p	24.2p					
	1983												

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 186 private nonagricultural industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

Senator **Jepsen**. All right. Thank you. And I would advise the committee that because of our attendance this morning, we will go to the full 10-minute rule.

The "common wisdom" is that the unemployment rate will fall very slowly during this very modest recovery. However, there are several reasons why this might not be true. I'd like to list them and ask you your opinion of them.

First of all, the recovery may not be that modest. In fact, there's growing evidence that it could be quite strong in 1983 and 1984.

Second, inventories have fallen to their lowest level in the past 17 months and those inventories must be replaced as the sales pick up.

Third, I believe that there are some people in the labor force that have been forced to be, due to unemployment, heads of households. Consequently, when the recovery begins, these people will leave the labor force and partially offset the rush of the discouraged workers in the market.

Fourth, for the first time in 4 years, wages increased faster than prices. The tax cut this year will further enhance consumer wealth. This and the recovery could reduce the necessity for some to be in the labor force.

Don't these four factors suggest that the unemployment rate could fall faster than what common wisdom now says it will?

Ms. **Norwood**. Mr. Chairman, some of the factors which you mentioned could certainly have an effect on the unemployment rate in the future. Generally speaking, employers tend to increase hours before they hire more workers. There seems to be some evidence that that is happening. We have had a very large influx of women into the labor force. The probability is that this trend will continue.

Labor force changes, as I indicated in my statement, tend to be highly volatile in the household survey and I think we need a little more time to see what is really happening. I'm encouraged by the developments today.

Senator **Jepsen**. Ms. Norwood, we know that in a democracy we will always have our critics. I've said many times before, critics can kill a play but can't write one, but nevertheless they do serve a purpose in a democracy. However, there are those who obviously, for whatever reasons, partisan or otherwise, would not care to see the administration's economic policy make a movement in any direction that could be assumed to be positive or favorable. In fact, it already has started in the news reports that I have seen before coming to this meeting.

A part that is being brought up that would lead one to suspect these figures is the fact that the January employment figures for the first time include members of the armed services in the labor force, which by itself lowers the unemployment rate.

Now I know that there's been some criticism of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for doing this, but I'd like you to once again give the reasons why the armed services were included by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Ms. **Norwood**. I'd be glad to do that, Mr. Chairman. I think it is important for people to understand that the Bureau of Labor Statistics is not replacing the unemployment rate with something that is different. What we are doing is providing to the public and to all users of our data additional information, an additional series. And you will note that in the first paragraph of the BLS Employment Situation press release both the rate including the armed services and the civilian unemployment rate are mentioned, and we will continue to do that.

The reason that we have included a new series, including the resident Armed Forces, is because a bipartisan commission appointed some years ago by President Carter under legislation enacted by the Congress recommended a change. They do so for two reasons: one, because they felt the new series would make our data more comparable with those of other countries who include the Armed Forces; and second, because we no longer have a draft, and people look at the military as a career. People make judgments about entering the military in the same way that they make judgments about going into other forms of employment.

That recommendation was reviewed by then Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall, and, in an interim report under the law to the Congress, he accepted it. When Secretary Donovan came into office, he reviewed the recommendation again. In a final report to the Congress on the commission's work, he also accepted the recommendation.

So it is truly bipartisan. It has bipartisan support, and we in the Bureau of Labor Statistics look at it as additional information for users. We will continue to publish and to discuss the civilian data as well as the set including the Armed Forces.

I would like to submit for the record, if I might, a series of questions and answers that we have issued discussing this change.

Senator JEPSEN. Thank you.

[The information referred to follows:]

Questions and Answers on the Unemployment Rate and the Resident Armed Forces

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has announced that, beginning with data for January 1983, it will publish a new unemployment rate and other labor force series in which persons in the Armed Forces stationed in the United States will be included in the employment count. The Bureau will continue to publish the traditional civilian series as well. Here are some questions and answers about the new data.

1. Why are persons in the resident Armed Forces being included in the unemployment rate?

The National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, established in 1978 to review our Nation's labor force data system, determined that with the change to a volunteer system, military employment is not substantively different from civilian employment. The Commission, therefore, recommended in its final report, *Counting the Labor Force,* that military personnel stationed in the United States be counted in employment and labor force totals and thus be reflected in the overall unemployment rate.

2. How will the addition of persons in the resident Armed Forces affect the measurement of employment and unemployment?

Addition of the resident Armed Forces to the number employed will add about 1.7 million to the civilian level. Since those in the Armed Forces are employed, the count of the unemployed will not be affected. The new unemployment rate that includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force base will be one- or two-tenths of a percentage point below the civilian unemployment rate. For men, the new jobless rate will be two- or three-tenths of a point below the civilian rate, while for women, the two rates will generally be identical.

3. Will the traditional unemployment rate, which excludes the Armed Forces, still be available?

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue to publish on a regular basis the unemployment rate for civilian workers as well as all other civilian-based employment and unemployment series.

4. Was politics involved in the decision to introduce this new national unemployment rate?

Public Law 94-444 established a bipartisan review commission and a timetable for its report. The law also provided for two reports to Congress by the Secretary of Labor. An interim report by Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall accepted the recommendation to include the resident Armed Forces, as did a final report to the Congress by Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan.

5. Will this new unemployment rate be seasonally adjusted? How will its month-to-month movements differ from those of the civilian rate?

The new unemployment rate will be available on both a seasonally adjusted and an unadjusted basis. While there will be no seasonal adjustment of the level of the resident Armed Forces, the other components of this unemployment rate—that is, the civilian labor force and the unemployed—will be seasonally adjusted to yield an adjusted jobless rate. The month-to-month movements in the two unemployment rates will be quite similar and normally will vary by no more than one-tenth of a percentage point.

6. Who is counted in the resident Armed Forces?

BLS will use information on Armed Forces members stationed in the United States provided by the Department of Defense. Included will be those persons on active military duty stationed in any of the 50 States; persons on active duty with the Coast Guard; Army, Air Force, and Marine reserve forces on active duty training or tours for extended periods; and National Guard personnel on initial active duty training. Navy personnel on ships are counted in the resident Armed Forces if their ship's home port is in the United States and the ship is not deployed to the Mediterranean, the Mideast, the Far East, or the Indian Ocean.

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7. Are historical data for the resident Armed Forces available?

All labor force series which include the resident Armed Forces are available on a monthly, quarterly, and annual average basis from 1950 through the present.

8. What demographic detail is available for labor force series including the resident Armed Forces?

In addition to the total, the two categories for which data will be available are men 16 years and over and women 16 years and over. The publication and analysis of more detailed employment and unemployment measures will continue to be on a civilian basis.

9. How much does the size of the resident Armed Forces fluctuate, and what would happen if the military draft were resumed?

The resident Armed Forces has ranged from 1.2 million at the inception of the data series in 1950 to 2.3 million in 1968. However, the year-to-year change in the annual average size of the resident military over the past 10 years has not exceeded 60,000 and has averaged only 30,000. Fluctuations as small as these have virtually no impact on the unemployment rate. If the military draft were resumed, BLS would examine the effect it would have on the data. The National Commission suggested that "the size of the military draft and the degree to which it would change the present composition under a voluntary system would largely determine whether the military forces should be separated from the civilian labor force."

10. Why is the count of the Armed Forces limited to those residing in the United States?

Just as civilian employment includes only persons residing in the United States, the count of the Armed Forces is similarly defined. The size of the entire Armed Forces, including military personnel stationed overseas, is about 2.2 million and has ranged from 1.6 million in 1950 to 3.5 million in 1968 and 1969.

11. How will this change affect the measurement of unemployment for States and local areas?

State and local labor force estimates will continue to be on a civilian basis. Because the Armed Forces are isolated from the local labor market—they do not contribute employment opportunities or in general provide a source of workers for civilian jobs in the community—the National Commission recommended that the military not be included in State and local area statistics. Therefore, when comparing jobless rates for the Nation as a whole with those for States or specific areas, the civilian-based rate should be used.

12. Where can I obtain the current unemployment rate regularly?

Both the new series including the resident Armed Forces and the civilian unemployment rate will appear in several monthly BLS publications, including *The Employment Situation* news release, *Employment and Earnings*, and the *Monthly Labor Review*. The latter two periodicals are available for $39 and $26 a year, respectively, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Comparison of seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in 1982

Month	Civilian basis	Including resident Armed Forces
January	8.6	8.4
February	8.8	8.7
March	9.0	8.9
April	9.3	9.2
May	9.4	9.3
June	9.5	9.4
July	9.8	9.7
August	9.9	9.7
September	10.2	10.1
October	10.5	10.3
November	10.7	10.6
December	10.8	10.7
Annual average	9.7	9.5

Senator **Jepsen**. Just to make the record even more clear so that we all start from the same basic foundation, did not the Commission on Unemployment and Unemployment Statistics recommend in the late 1970's—you alluded to that—that this be done?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Jepsen**. This isn't something we slipped in during January?

Ms. **Norwood**. No, sir.

Senator **Jepsen**. And did not the representative of the AFL-CIO on that commission vote to include the armed services in the unemployment statistics at that time in the late 1970's?

Ms. **Norwood**. I believe he did.

Senator **Jepsen**. I know that he did, but thank you. I just wanted to make the record clear.

And just one last thing, Ms. Norwood. I want to make sure I heard these figures correctly. You say without inclusion of the members of the armed services in these figures, that the civilian unemployment did in fact drop from 10.8 to 10.4?

Ms. **Norwood**. That's correct.

Senator **Jepsen**. That is correct?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Jepsen**. I hope that will help keep that issue in perspective as we see it flogged around in the discussion.

Senator Proxmire.

Senator **Proxmire**. Well, I don't want to flog that issue around. As a matter of fact, I called for exactly that change. It makes no sense for us to feel that people who work—and they do work in the military—are not working. The military is part of the work force and is a part of the employment picture in our country. It's a very important part of our economy. It was ridiculous to exclude them and I pushed hard to have them included. I'm delighted they are at last included, and I see no attempt to fog up the record by indicating that that change represented an improvement in the employment situation. Obviously, it was simply a change in statistics.

The unemployment news is good, but I noticed in your prepared statement you have a table that shows the unemployment rates of all civilian workers by alternative seasonal adjustment methods. The first column, "Unadjusted Rate," says "December of 1982," unadjustment this is, "10.5 percent; 1983, January, 11.4 percent."

Now this puzzles me because you indicate that employment was almost precisely the same in January as it was in December. The figure I think was practically no change—one of the smallest changes I've seen, and yet you have an increase here of almost 1 percent, an enormous increase in the unadjusted rate of unemployment rate. Why is that?

Ms. **Norwood**. I think there are three things that can be said about that. Senator Proxmire.

The first is that, as you well know, January is typically a month when there are very real changes, all of them generally negative, in the labor market, and seasonal adjustments become especially important.

The second point is that total employment as measured in the household survey did not change; since unemployment did change after seasonal adjustment, the difference is the drop in the labor force.

As I indicated in my statement, the labor force data are quite variable. I think, therefore, we need to look beyond the household survey in order to be sure that we can ascertain what is going on.

When we look at the establishment survey, we find that there have been some very real signs of improvement. In particular, retail trade, which as I indicated, because of seasonal adjustment, may be somewhat exaggerated, nevertheless did go up, as did construction. And perhaps even more important, the leveling off in the manufacturing sector after 18 months of very sharp decline is, it seems to me, quite significant taken together with the change in factory hours.

Senator PROXMIRE. It will still take me a couple of days to really understand why there was that very big increase in the unadjustment rate.

Let me go to the residual system of figuring unemployment, number six in your column, and in that there was no change at all, virtually no change—10.8 and 10.7. What's the explanation for that?

Ms. NORWOOD. As you know, there are many different ways of seasonally adjusting data and that's why we put out this table. Most of the statisticians all over the world, however, tend to believe that the official process that we use shown in column two of column three which is called the concurrent are the best.

Senator PROXMIRE. I'm not arguing about that. All I want to know is what residual is. You do indicate it is one method of measuring unemployment and that shows very little improvement.

Ms. NORWOOD. I'll let Mr. Plewes explain it.

Mr. PLEWES. Senator, the residual method simply says that to get the measurement of unemployment you subtract the level of total employment, seasonally adjusted, from the seasonally adjusted labor force. Given that there was little change in both a directly adjusted labor force and total employment, the arithmetic of that subtraction process results in an estimate showing little change in the unemployment rate.

Senator PROXMIRE. Very good.

Now as you've indicated, Ms. Norwood, this improvement was very largely the result of seasonal adjustment. Otherwise, there was virtually no change in the number of jobs. There were 100,758,000 jobs in December and 100,770,000 jobs in January, so there was no change there. It had to be a seasonal adjustment.

I notice that when you account for the increase in hours you indicate that much of it came in housing construction, lumber, and furniture. You explain that that was in part because of the mild weather in January.

Would that be an explanation for why this seasonal adjustment might be not reflective of the situation we might expect in the future?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think the seasonal adjustment process is reflecting the real world, but I think it has exaggerated the magitude of this change. There's a change going on in these data. I agree with you that the household survey data—in particular the labor force change—is difficult to interpret, but when you take all of the data in the household survey and all of the data in the establishment survey, I think that what you come out with has to be that the labor market has improved considerably but that it probably has not improved as much as some of these data suggest.

Senator **Proxmire**. Because usually January is not as mild as the weather was this past month.

Ms. **Norwood**. That's one of the reasons. In addition, in the retail sector, for example, we did not hire as many people in the fall and so the January paring of the payrolls would be somewhat less. But I think it is important to recognize that what we're talking about with seasonal adjustment is an exaggeration, not a change in direction.

Senator **Proxmire**. So there is an improvement, and there's no question in your mind about it.

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes.

Senator **Proxmire**. You can see that reflected in the longer hours perhaps even more emphatically and clearly than in the drop in the unemployment rate.

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Proxmire**. Still, the improvement may have been overstated.

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes.

Senator **Proxmire**. All right. Now does the fact that declines in unemployment were concentrated among the short-term jobless, people who had been out of work less than 5 weeks, while the number of long-term unemployed over 6 months continued to grow—does that mean that structured unemployment, unemployment in these industries that have had such trouble, is becoming a greater problem; that even with the recovery, millions of people will remain jobless?

Ms. **Norwood**. Not necessarily, Senator Proxmire. That may be the case. I don't know. I think it is usual for the long-term unemployed or the median or mean duration of unemployment to go up as conditions improve because there are fewer people who are losing their jobs in that particular month. This means that the average at the other end of the tail, the people who have been employed for a longer duration, have a greater weight in developing these averages. The fact that the median duration has gone up is consistent with the change for improvement.

Senator **Proxmire**. I noticed that real earnings—no, I shouldn't say that. I noticed that earnings as you reported, weekly earnings, increased rather sharply because the hours worked increased. Hourly earnings also increased, but have you got the figures on real earnings allowing for inflation?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes, we do.

Senator **Proxmire**. Did they increase, hourly earnings allowing for inflation?

Ms. **Norwood**. The real earnings came out after the CPI has been published so we don't have them for this month.

Senator **Proxmire**. So what you report are nominal figures.

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes.

Senator **Proxmire**. There may or may not be an increase in real hourly wages; is that right?

Ms. **Norwood**. That's true, Senator, but you know the really broader measures, including our employment cost index, show that there has been a clear deceleration in the rate of increase in wages and even more of a deceleration in prices.

Senator **Proxmire**. Now we've had a new concept in the last couple of years that I thought was very helpful. I couldn't find it here. What is the proportion of industries increasing employment?

Ms. **Norwood**. 53.2 percent. That's our diffusion index.

Senator **Proxmire**. So only a little more than a half of the industries in this country. Do you weight the industries by the number of people employed in each of them?

Ms. **Norwood**. No, sir. The diffusion index is unweighted.

Senator **Proxmire**. It's unweighted.

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes.

Senator **Proxmire**. So that only about half of the industries in this country were increasing employment.

Ms. **Norwood**. That's a very large number.

Senator **Proxmire**. Well, it's a large number but it's a large number that are not, almost half.

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes, but in general, for the last 18 months or so we've been in the 30 to 40 percent range so there is an increase in the number. It's not 100 percent, that's true.

Senator **Proxmire**. I notice also that the two categories in which there was no improvement at all were blacks and hispanics. Blacks had no increase whatsoever, exactly the same as before, in spite of the improvement for whites; and employments for hispanics declined. Was the hispanic decline statistically significant or was it too small to be significant?

Ms. **Norwood**. No, sir.

Senator **Proxmire**. It was not significant statistically?

Ms. **Norwood**. No.

Senator **Proxmire**. But there was no improvement?

Ms. **Norwood**. That's right. And it is true that our minority population continues to have difficulty in the labor market.

Senator **Proxmire**. And January, in spite of the general improvement, was no help to them.

Ms. **Norwood**. That's right.

Senator **Jepsen**. Congresswoman Snowe.

Representative **Snowe**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. Norwood, we're certainly pleased to have you here today to give us some good news for a change and hopefully this is a sign that we're going to be turning the corner on the unemployment problem this country is facing.

You mentioned in your statement this morning that the data released shows clear signs of improvement in the labor market. Can you tell this committee how this compares with previous recessions? Is this data more or less the same or can we make a comparison?

Ms. **Norwood**. This recession, as you know, has been somewhat longer than some of the previous recessions we've had by a few months. In general, when we move into a recession we have started each recession with a somewhat higher unemployment rate than the preceding recession and we have had in general a much higher unemployment rate in each succeeding recession. Nonfarm payroll employment tends to be a coincident indicator. It is doing well this month, I think. These data show that we have had a very strong decline in the labor market and that now we seem to have much better news.

Representative SNOWE. Sometimes the unemployment statistics are criticized for their accuracy. Can you tell me in terms of the statistics reflecting the unemployment among women—so often once women leave the work force they disappear into the home and so I was wondering if you can tell the committee about these unemployment figures—perhaps it could be even higher for women?

Ms. NORWOOD. The unemployment rate for women is generally higher than the unemployment rate for men. In the past it has generally been true that the unemployment rate for women is higher than the unemployment rate for men in good times as well as bad. That's no longer true because the focus of this recession has been in the durable manufacturing industries where a very high proportion of the labor force is male. So the unemployment rate for men has been higher than that for women. For men it was 9.5 this month down from 10.1, and for women 9 percent down from 9.2 percent.

We've had over the last year about 1,300,000 increase in the labor force of women and the multiearner family has become a prominent feature of American life. There was a slowdown for a while during the recession in the rate of increase of women in the labor force but that seems to have picked up. I believe, though there are some who disagree, that women will continue to come into the labor force in larger numbers.

Representative SNOWE. The unemployment rate for women who maintain families tends to be consistently higher than male heads of households. Do you see this trend continuing?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; the unemployment rate for women maintaining families is much higher than the unemployment rate for other groups. That is a serious problem because we now have almost 10 million families in this country that are maintained by women. One out of three of them is living in poverty as defined by the Census Bureau and OMB. So it is, I believe, a very serious problem and it's especially serious because, although in a husband-wife family if one member of the family is unemployed there frequently is someone else who is working, in the case of females maintaining families that is not the case.

Representative SNOWE. What about the discouraged worker, the person who is no longer active in seeking a job? How long does he or she have to seek a job? How long do they have to be actively seeking employment?

Ms. NORWOOD. We do not include the discouraged workers in the basic unemployment data because these persons are not actively seeking work. We do, however, publish data each quarter on the number of discouraged workers. We ask people in the household survey about their employment activity and about their job search activity. If a respondent says that he or she is available for work and wants work but has not looked for work in the preceding 4 weeks, they are then asked what the reason for this is and many of them say that they are not looking for work because they think no work is available.

This may be for economic reasons because they think there aren't any jobs in the economy for them if they went out to look. It may also be for personal reasons; if they're handicapped and so on. We publish those data every quarter. We also include them in our set of unemployment rates U-1 through U-7, which now has U-5A and U-5B.

Representative **Snowe**. That number rose steadily in 1982. Can you give this committee an estimate of the number of discouraged workers?

Ms. **Norwood**. We do not publish those discouraged workers each month because the sample is quite small, but for the fourth quarter of 1982 there were 1,850,000.

Representative **Snowe**. On another matter, in terms of structural unemployment, can you tell us what percentage of the unemployment rate would be due to structural changes in the economy?

Ms. **Norwood**. No, I cannot. I can tell you that we have had, in the last year and a half, declines in employment in some of our basic industries. Some of the declines in industries like autos and steel began in the late 1960's. They were not caused by the recession, but they've been exacerbated by the recession. There may well be people who have lost their jobs in those industries and even when recovery sets in and more hiring begins than we have had so far there may be some workers structurally unemployed or displaced or who need retraining to move to other industries.

Representative **Snowe**. My final question is, have you developed any trends in terms of the average duration of unemployment among the unemployed?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes. The average duration of unemployment went up this month. There are two ways of calculating that. The one that I think is easiest to understand perhaps is that the median duration of employment in January was 11.5 weeks. That means that there were as many workers above 11.5 as there were below 11.5.

Representative **Snowe**. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Jepsen**. Congressman Mitchell.

Representative **Mitchell**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'm going to drive to Baltimore shortly before noon. It's about 38 miles. Based on the data that you've given us this morning, can I drive to Baltimore and go to the steps of city hall and proclaim to the unemployed in my district and the people standing in soup lines and bread lines that, based on the data that was given to us by Ms. Janet Norwood, the unemployment rate has peaked in this country? Would you encourage me to do that?

Ms. **Norwood**. I would hope that you would go to Baltimore and tell your constituents that the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported to you as accurately as it could that there has been some improvement in the labor market in the month of January.

Representative **Mitchell**. Would that report suggest, in your opinion, that we have peaked in unemployment?

Ms. **Norwood**. I really do not know.

Representative **Mitchell**. You would be reluctant to make that kind of statement or to have me make it; is that correct?

Ms. **Norwood**. Well, I never speculate, Congressman Mitchell, and I leave you to make your own judgments.

Representative **Mitchell**. Well, I've made mine. I don't think it's peaked. I'm curious about your reference to the fluctuations that historically take place in the month of January which distort the accuracy of the data.

Could you specify some of those factors which cause that distortion? Obviously, weather is one. Obviously, if we have a high rate of employment for the Christmas holidays and then they're laid off after the Christmas holidays, that would be two. What are the other factors?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, just the differences that occur from one year to the next. I think you've hit on the major ones that have been of concern to us.

Representative MITCHELL. Just those two then?

Ms. NORWOOD. Also there is the vacation from school. That also hits us in January.

Representative MITCHELL. That might cause an increase, though?

Ms. NORWOOD. It could cause a decrease in the labor force. It could cause an increase. It depends on the timing. You see, part of our problem is that nothing in this economy, nothing in the world really occurs always, month after month and year after year with complete regularity. And to the extent that a school term changes or that vacation schedules change, we have some difficulties in the seasonal adjustment process. I do not want to suggest, however, Congressman Mitchell, that seasonal adjustment doesn't work at all. It does. It's just that I think people in this country need to understand that there is no absolutely perfect number. There is some error that surrounds each number and in this case I think it's clear that the direction is improvement. The magnitude may be exaggerated.

Representative MITCHELL. And then I might suggest to myself that if those two factors are the primary ones that we alluded to, weather and the matter of hiring at Christmas time, then really we may not have seen any trend toward a sustained decline in unemployment—a warm January, fewer hirings in December for Christmas—is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. I would hope to wait for a few more months of data before making any judgment about trends.

Representative MITCHELL. All right. Now all of us recently benefited from the wisdom of the President's economic report. We're grateful that that wisdom was shared with us. In that report the President suggests that even during recessions most people who become unemployed either find jobs or leave the labor force relatively quickly.

Could you tell us what proportion of the unemployed workers during 1982 found jobs? Do you have that data?

Ms. NORWOOD. Proportion of the unemployed?

Representative MITCHELL. Yes. The President said that even when we're in a recession those who become unemployed generally find jobs rather quickly or they drop out rather quickly. Is there any way you can tell us what proportion of the unemployed in 1982 found jobs?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I can tell you that most spells of unemployment are relatively short. Over a year, if you take the population as a whole and you look at those people who have had a spell of unemployment, it is perhaps 2.5 to 3 times the number who are reported in any single month as being unemployed. So the pool of people who are unemployed is changing. They're going into unemployment and out of unemployment, but for relatively short periods of time in general. And then we have, of course, the duration figures which tell us how many people have been unemployed for a longer period of time.

Representative MITCHELL. Would you be able to give us any information for the period 1982 on the percent or number of unemployed in 1982 who ultimately just dropped out, just dropped out of the labor force?

Ms. NORWOOD. We get those data from a supplement to the Current Population Survey which reviews the whole past year's history and that will not be collected for 1982 until March. Then it will take some time to process the data. But we will have it and we have those data for 1981 and we can supply that for the record.

Representative MITCHELL. I'd like to take a look at that. Also, could more current figures be made available when we hear the unemployment statistics the first week in April?

Ms. NORWOOD. No.

Representative MITCHELL. It will be a little later than that?

Ms. NORWOOD. Oh, yes. It takes some time to process those data, but we will make them available to you as soon as they are available.

Representative MITCHELL. You've indicated, Commissioner Norwood, that the factory workweek was increased by 0.8 of 1 percent of hours in January. Was this a widespread phenomenon? Was it found in the manufacturing sector? Was it found in the manufacturing sector in durable goods or nondurable goods? The point I'm trying to make, is this an improvement that is confined to a relatively small portion of the economy, the manufacturing sector in particular?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, Congressman Mitchell. It was rather widespread. I personally focus more attention on the change in hours in manufacturing because I think that is very important in an analysis of the economy; but overall, for the total private economy, hours rose and they rose in almost every one of the durable and nondurable industries for which we publish data as well.

Representative MITCHELL. I think I have time for one more question. The black unemployment rate remained unchanged, 20 percent, one out of every five. In your most optimistic analysis, if this trend should continue—and I hope that it would—a downward trend in unemployment, based upon historical factors and other things, when would you expect to see any improvement in the black unemployment rate? When would you expect to see any improvement or do you expect to see any improvement in the black unemployment rate?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I certainly hope to see some improvement in the black unemployment rate.

Representative MITCHELL. I would, too.

Ms. NORWOOD. I have discussed with this committee several times the employment condition of the minority population. The unemployment for the black population is about twice that of the white population. It was that in 1981 before the recession began and it is that now, even though the rates for other groups have gone up. So it has remained in that relationship. I think that's very unfortunate.

Representative **MITCHELL**. Then I'm led to infer that even if there is a significant recovery there will be little or no appreciable change in the black unemployment rate for a significant period of time. Is that a correct inference?

Ms. **NORWOOD**. I would hope that would not be the case, but Congressman Mitchell, I must point out that the data suggests that the black population, black workers, did not really recover from the 1980 recession before the 1981 recession set it.

Representative **MITCHELL**. Thank you very much. My time is up. I'm somewhat encouraged and somewhat depressed at this time.

Senator **JEPSEN**. Just for the record, Ms. Norwood, looking at this table, the official figures show improvement in every single measure, with seasonal adjustment, did they not?

Ms. **NORWOOD**. Yes. Just about every seasonally adjusted set of data except of course some of these that Congressman Mitchell was talking about did not change.

Senator **JEPSEN**. Some other measures of unemployment fell even further, did they not?

Ms. **NORWOOD**. You are now referring to our table of U-1 through U-7?

Senator **JEPSEN**. Yes.

Ms. **NORWOOD**. Yes. They are all down. Some a little less and others a little bit more.

Senator **SARBANES**. Which table are we referring to?

Ms. **NORWOOD**. This is table A-5 which has seven measures of unemployment from the narrowest to the broadest. The long term unemployed which is the narrowest, 15 weeks or more, is really about the same. It went from 4.3 to 4.2 percent. And if you look at adult unemployment, that is people who are 25 years or over, it went from 8.5 to 8.1. That's U-3. You have the two measures that we have been discussing, the civilian and the——

Senator **JEPSEN**. We all have different tables.

Ms. **NORWOOD**. I'm sorry. This is in the BLS release, table A-5. I'm sorry I misunderstood you. Let me just say that this table A-5 provides a broad range of rates and they all pretty much show either some stability or some improvement.

Now if you're talking about seasonal adjustment and the table on seasonal adjustment, yes, most of them have shown a change. As I indicated in the discussion with Senator Proxmire, I think the most important ones are column two and column three, the official rate and the concurrent rate which includes in the seasonal adjustment process the data even for the month of January.

You know one of the things we do, Senator Jepsen, in compiling the seasonally adjusted data, is to use data through the previous year because we have very carefully defined procedures which we don't change without a lot of advance notice, as we did for a year for the Armed Forces. But we do publish the other possible approaches so that people can make their own judgments.

The concurrent rate includes the most recent data, which in this case would be this month of January that we are reporting on today, and that rate this month is the same as that derived from the officially used compilation procedure.

Senator JEPSEN. I thank you, and I thank the committee for allowing the chairman to question you again. In listening, it was beginning to seem like maybe these things weren't for real—that the most important two seasonal adjustment columns show a very pronounced, a very definite decrease in unemployment.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's correct.

Senator JEPSEN. Congressman Obey.

Representative OBEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I do want to note that long red line on the unemployment chart over there. In light of the fact that we're heard so much about how this administration inherited this recession, I'm pleased to see that that chart indicates that the recession started when it started, which is July of 1981.

Ms. Norwood, I'm happy to have you here. As usual, you call them exactly as you see them and I appreciate that.

You indicated that the household survey showed no rise in employment. You indicated that we still have 11.5 million people unemployed as you measure them, which would still be the largest number since 1933 as I see it.

I just want to run some numbers to get one more. You say that the number of unemployed went from 12,035,000 in December to 11,446,000 in January, is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Seasonally adjusted, yes.

Representative OBEY. Part-time workers, those who want full-time work but are stuck with part-time jobs, is up about 400,000, isn't it?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir. The numbers of persons at work part time for economic reasons is up from 6.4 to 6.8 million. You're quite right.

Representative OBEY. OK. So the number of unemployed has gone down between 500,000 and 600,000 but the number of people who are in part-time work who want full-time work has gone up by about 400,000. That means that if you were still measuring the number of people impacted by unemployment that you have 11.4 million unemployed, 1.8 million discouraged as I understand it, and 6.8 as opposed to 6.4 million in the part-time category. That still means we have over 20 million people who are still hurt.

Let me ask you, nationwide, what number of unemployed—what percentage of the unemployed are not covered by unemployment compensation?

Ms. NORWOOD. If we include all forms of unemployment compensation, including the extended benefits, we have roughly half who are covered; that is 49 percent.

Representative OBEY. How many States do you have more than half of the unemployed who are ineligible for unemployment compensation of any kind?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't have those figures here. I'll try to get some of them.

Representative OBEY. You indicated the average duration of unemployment went up?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Representative OBEY. From what to what?

Ms. Norwood. The median figure went up from 10.1 to 11.5 and the mean, the average calculated just by adding them up and dividing, is from 18.0 to 19.4.

Representative **Obey.** From 18.0 to 19.4 what?

Ms. Norwood. Weeks.

Representative **Obey.** Let me ask you another question. As you know, we changed—in 1981 several States became ineligible for extended unemployment benefits because of the changes Congress passed. That took place last September. How many States are currently eligible for the 13-week extended benefit program?

Ms. Norwood. I'll supply that for the record. I don't have that information.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

Five States with unemployment rates of over 10 percent are not paying extended benefits.

Representative **Obey.** Do you know offhand if there are any States with double digit unemployment who are at this point ineligible for that extended benefit?

Ms. Norwood. I do not know.

Representative **Obey.** I'd like to have that information, too, if you can get it.

Ms. Norwood. Mr. Plewes tells me that we have 21 States who are on extended benefits triggers.

Representative **Obey.** Twenty-one who are on extended?

Ms. Norwood. Yes. That's eight more than were in the reference week in November.

Representative **Obey.** Than what?

Ms. Norwood. Than in November during the week that we collect CPS data.

Representative **Obey.** So eight more States are on extended now?

Ms. Norwood. Yes.

Representative **Obey.** And you say you don't have the information about whether any States at double digit levels are ineligible?

Ms. Norwood. No, we don't have that here. We can check with the people in the Employment Training Administration who administer the UI program and see if we could submit it for the record.

Representative **Obey.** Thank you. I don't have any more questions.

Let me simply say that it is nice to get a tiny favor once in a while. It's nice that we have something, if not to smile about, at least to quit frowning about for a few seconds. But as you've indicated, there are a whole lot of people still falling through the cracks and a whole lot of people for whom the situation is still becoming worse and not better. And even though there is a slight break in the consistently dreary figures, it still means that we've got a lot of things to do to provide a little assistance and a little mercy for people who are still being crunched out there. I thank you.

Senator **Jepsen.** Senator Sarbanes.

Senator SARBANES. Ms. Norwood, on the inclusion of the military now in the unemployment figures, I take it that that's only the military located in this country; is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator SARBANES. If we were to shift significantly our forces from overseas back to the United States that would contribute to the lowering of the unemployment rate by the location of those men and women?

Ms. NORWOOD. The unemployment rate that included the resident Armed Forces, yes, would be affected. Of course, the civilian rate would not and we will continue to publish and analyze the civilian rate as well.

Senator SARBANES. But the inclusion of it in an overall figure essentially increases the base—it's equivalent because everybody brought into the base is by definition employed?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right, so it will always be lower than the civilian rate.

Senator SARBANES. It will always be lower?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. Second, if within the armed services you were to shift people from overseas back home, that would automatically lower the unemployment rate; is that right?

[Ms. Norwood nods head.]

Senator SARBANES. Now you say that other countries all include the military in their unemployment rate. Now, will the military be included in the State rates? I take it, not.

Ms. NORWOOD. No, sir, they will not. The recommendation of the Levitan Commission was that we include the resident Armed Forces in the national unemployment rate and that the State and local unemployment rates continue to be calculated on a civilian labor force basis.

Senator SARBANES. Is there any other significant group that's not included in the employment base?

Ms. NORWOOD. Not that I'm aware of, other than the institutional population—prisoners and so on. But the total noninstitutional population now, including the military, are there. However, we haven't changed our survey procedures. We are just getting information from the Defense Department and adding that into that one rate. We do not have any of the detailed figures for the resident Armed Forces and that's another reason why most of the data will continue to be provided on a civilian basis only.

Senator SARBANES. The military rate provided to you by the Defense Department, was there a jointly worked up format for that?

Mr. PLEWES. Senator, that information goes in a jointly worked up format to the Census Bureau and the Census Bureau then gives us those figures.

Senator SARBANES. On a regional basis, what can you tell us has happened with the latest monthly figures?

Ms. NORWOOD. There are some changes that have occurred particularly in the State of Michigan. As you're aware and I know Congressman Obey is very much aware, the sampling errors and other nonsampling errors surrounding the data for local areas is very large and so we have to have a rather large change in an unemployment rate for the data to be statistically significant.

But in the State of Michigan, the previous unemployment rate was 17.1 and it has dropped to 15.5. There are a few other States which have had changes both up and down which are what we would call marginal changes.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Taking your 10 largest States—and is that the extent to which you have a breakdown below a national figure?

Ms. **Norwood**. For this month, for January. We do publish data for other areas with a greater time lag that is based upon a combination of administrative data and the benchmarking through the national survey. We're a month behind there. We have data for December but not for January.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Looking at those States, with the exception of Michigan, there really doesn't seem to be much improvement amongst them—Michigan and New Jersey, I guess.

Ms. **Norwood**. Michigan and New Jersey, yes.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Would that suggest that the improvement in the rate is reflected elsewhere in the country? It must suggest that, I take it.

Ms. **Norwood**. I think there is clear improvement in Michigan and probably some occurred in New Jersey. There may have been some elsewhere, but as you will recall, our establishment survey showed an increase in retail trade which could have occurred anywhere. It showed some increase in the services industry. It showed a small increase in construction. Those could have occurred anywhere. The manufacturing sector, which is in these industrialized States, stopped losing jobs. It leveled off.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Pennsylvania went up almost a whole point.

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes. That's marginally significant. Mr. Plewes tells me that that's a continuing problem in metals and machinery. The machinery industry continued to lose jobs. It was really the only one of the industries within manufacuring which had a large job loss. And so we're seeing some of that in some of these industrialized States.

Senator **Sarbanes**. When you use the term recession, what is your definition of it?

Ms. **Norwood**. We use the National Bureau of Economic Research definition of turning points.

Senator **Sarbanes**. And what is that, just for the record?

Ms. **Norwood**. Well, the prerecession peak was July of 1981 and they have not pronounced anything since then. As you know, they use a number of different approaches to it, but basically they look at the depth of the changes; they look at the duration of the changes; and the dispersion of the changes, a whole variety of data.

Senator **Sarbanes**. The President on one occasion at a press conference used the unadjusted figures to indicate that unemployment had not gone up. Do you recall that?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes, I do.

Senator **Sarbanes**. If I were to take the same approach here this morning that the President took on that occasion, one would have to say that unemployment has gone up over the past month; is that correct?

Ms. **Norwood**. That's correct.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Mr. Chairman, I'm not going to take that approach. I think there's reason to have seasonally adjusted figures prepared on the basis of objective studies. We've used them consistently, on a bipartisan basis. I'm prepared, since these figures show it, to say that unemployment has gone down slightly, but I do want to make the point that if I were to play the game which the President sought to play, I would be proclaiming loud and clear that unemployment has gone up from December to January.

Now, Ms. Norwood, let me ask you about your own BLS budget, if I could, for just a second. What is your budget situation for the coming year, the proposed budget for fiscal 1984?

Ms. NORWOOD. The proposed budget for fiscal 1984 has in it, I'm very pleased to say, an increase of approximately $5 million for the beginning of the work that is needed to revise the Consumer Price Index. In addition, we have worked closely with all of the other statistical agencies of the Government to develop a consortium proposal for the revision and redesign of the household survey, most of which we sponsor—the Census Bureau does—so the Current Population Survey and our Consumer Expenditure Survey and Point of Purchase Survey which are needed for the Consumer Price Index—those are all now hopefully going to be redesigned. I consider that both of those projects are tremendously important. The consortium proposal would put that money in the Census Bureau's budget. We have the ongoing funds for that survey but those three surveys need to be redesigned.

Senator SARBANES. That's a special project, is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, these are both special projects.

Senator SARBANES. What is the increase in your budget for your regular work? About 6 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is about 2 percent if you take these other things out. So it is a standstill budget with some very real efficiencies, but it is a standstill budget with basically the increase for the CPI revision.

Senator SARBANES. Mr. Chairman, I want to note for the record that the increase in the budget of the Council of Economic Advisers is 13.6 percent, as was developed with the questioning with Chairman Feldstein the other day, and I understand that the increase in Mr. Stockman's budget in the Office of Management and Budget is 15 percent. Those who are playing the tune are not dancing to it. They are really not practicing what they're preaching and that's underscored, of course, by the figures that have just been developed with respect to the BLS budget.

Ms. NORWOOD. Senator Sarbanes, just to be sure that the record is clear, there is a comparative transfer from the Employment and Training Administration for statistical programs that they have been funding which we have been handling the technical portions so that our budget will show another increase which is really just business as usual. But Secretary Donovan did agree, I'm very pleased to say, that full responsibility for the Federal-State statistical programs should be transferred to the BLS, including the management of the funds.

Senator SARBANES. That's a transfer, not an increase?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, that's just a comparative transfer.

Senator SARBANES. Thank you.

Senator JEPSEN. Senator Proxmire.

Senator **Proxmire**. I would just like to point out that the figure that stares out at me reflective of what Senator Sarbanes was working with is on table A-1 of the release and it says, "Unemployed, December 1982"—these are raw data, not seasonally adjusted—"11,628,000; January 1983, 12,517,000." So there was an actual increase of nearly 900,000 unemployed this past month, January; is that correct?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Proxmire**. That's the raw data. And, of course, along with Senator Sarbanes, I accept the seasonal adjustment, although I think it is very important to recognize that the seasonal adjustment is an inexact science. It depends on the weather. It depends on whether you have a strong Christmas or a weak Christmas. Many people said we had a weak Christmas, businesses didn't hire too many people in December and therefore that seasonal adjustment figure can't be taken as something that's always precise. Is that right?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes. I said, I believe, Senator Proxmire, that I think that the seasonal adjustment process has exaggerated the decline in unemployment or the improvement, which I do believe has occurred.

Senator **Proxmire**. Now I have before me a table showing the unemployment going back to 1929 and the highest unemployment on record was 1933 when it was 12,830,000. I realize our population was much smaller at that time. The comparison isn't very helpful except to say that there's been never a year ever when unemployment was as high as it was last month. Now it's true that there are seasonal factors that affect it, but the fact is that unemployment was 12,500,000 last month and that would beat any record, any year, that we've ever had in the history of this country.

Ms. **Norwood**. Those numbers are correct, Senator Proxmire. Of course, the population has risen enormously.

Senator **Proxmire**. I said that. That's right.

Now let me ask you one other question. Over 40 percent of the unemployed have been without work for over 15 weeks. Almost one-fourth of the unemployed have been unsuccessfully looking for a job for more than 6 months. And, as you indicated, the improvement was in the short-term unemployed, not in the long term unemployed.

How do these statistics of the percentage of unemployed without work over 15 weeks compare with other recent recessions?

Ms. **Norwood**. It's generally about how recessions go, I believe, and of course if things continue to improve we would expect the long-term figures to go up a bit because they tend to lag.

Senator **Proxmire**. Well, wouldn't you expect, in view of the structural nature of much of the unemployment, a shift in the kinds of jobs, the diminution in the manufacturing jobs, that the long-term unemployed might be higher, substantially higher in this recession than in previous recessions?

Ms. **Norwood**. Well, it's possible. As I indicated earlier, I think that some of those important durable manufacturing industries began to decline a long time ago and General Motors has announced a recall. It's small. There are about 23,000 people being recalled, but General Motors itself has laid off about 150,000, so that's not a large amount.

Senator **Proxmire**. But as you know, when these industries recall, they recall on the basis of seniority and that means that the long-term unemployed are likely to be called back last. They're laid off on the basis of seniority and recalled on the basis of seniority. It is a system that is negotiated, and properly so, but it may result in some grim facts.

The reason I raise that point is that as a policy matter there's going to be a lot of discussion whether we ought to have a jobs program and one of the purposes of a jobs program is to give work to people who have been unemployed for a long time and therefore based upon experience may have little prospect of getting a job.

Ms. **Norwood**. I think there's no doubt that the minority population has greater difficulty and the data show that they still are having difficulties. Workers who have been displaced from some of the major industries are going to have more difficulty than they have had in past recoveries. I think those two things are certainly very clear and have been recognized by the administration and by the Democrats.

Senator **Proxmire**. Doesn't it seem unusual that you'd have this kind of a change? It is a rather sharp change in the unemployment picture without having any improvement at all for blacks.

Ms. **Norwood**. If you look at the data going back to 1979 and 1980, you see that the black population has really not enjoyed some of the improvements that occurred after the 1980 recession. That was a very short recession. But no matter how you look at it, the black population has had difficulty since that early period.

Senator **Proxmire**. Thank you.

Senator **Jepsen**. Ms. Norwood, the auto industry continues to show improvements as auto sales rose for the 12th straight 10-day period and callbacks are increasing. Now the auto industry is related to many other industries—glass, steel, rubber, and so forth. There is a rule of thumb that for every worker employed in the auto plant there are two workers who supply that plant with goods. Is that rule of thumb accurate?

Ms. **Norwood**. Reasonably so, yes. There is clearly a relationship.

Senator **Jepsen**. Now what has happened——

Ms. **Norwood**. 1.7 I'm told.

Senator **Jepsen**. Pardon.

Ms. **Norwood**. 1.7 workers, if you want to divide one up.

Senator **Jepsen**. All right. Now what has happened to the auto employment over the past 3 months?

Ms. **Norwood**. In the transportation industry, it leveled off and has slightly risen, I believe. The unemployment rate for automobile workers dropped in January. That's a highly volatile rate, but it's 16.3 percent now. It was up in the 20- to 25-percent range some months ago.

Senator **Jepsen**. The difference between 16.3 and 25 percent, that's a marked improvement, isn't it?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes.

Senator **Jepsen**. Have those callbacks shown up in the numbers or is that good news still ahead?

Ms. **Norwood**. Some of them have, but some of them——

Senator **Jepsen**. But not all of them?

Ms. **Norwood**. General Motors has not yet.

Senator **Jepsen**. So, not all the callback numbers are in. Had those been in, the numbers might be better than they are now?

Ms. **Norwood**. Well, anything is possible; yes, sir.

Senator **Jepsen**. Senator Sarbanes.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Ms. Norwood, I'm curious, as I've been looking at these seasonally adjusted and nonseasonally adjusted figures which is table A-1, in December 1982 the difference between the nonseasonally adjusted and the seasonally adjusted was three-tenths of a point, and in January it's a full point. I guess the real question is, I take it that the gap between the unadjusted and the adjusted figure is not realitively constant over the 12 months but varies considerably; is that correct?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes. January and June are the most difficult and January perhaps has larger seasonal factors than any other month.

Senator **Sarbanes**. So the seasonal adjustments and the factors involved are more important in interpreting the January figure than probably in any other month; is that correct?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes, except possibly for June.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Now you said that the evidence suggests that the seasonal adjustment process may have somewhat exaggerated the December to January change in the data released this morning.

Ms. **Norwood**. That's right.

Senator **Sarbanes**. What is that evidence? The weather?

Ms. **Norwood**. Well, it's partly that and it is partly a review of the data from December to January after seasonal adjustments in the past 10 to 12 years and the changes that occur when you add more data to the seasonal adjustment process. In general, there has been a sharp change from December to January and in some cases there has been some exaggeration which we find when we go back a year later and use additional data. In my judgment—it's just a judgment, but my judgment is that there is some exaggeration here, but that the direction toward improvement is very clear.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Jepsen**. Following that, Ms. Norwood, just for the record, were there not some months in the last year when the adjusted unemployment rate declined while the seasonally adjusted figure rose or remained unchanged?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes.

Senator **Jepsen**. So in other words, the seasonal adjustment can work both ways?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes, of course.

Senator **Jepsen**. And in fact, the seasonal adjustment figures—whatever they may be in a given month according to the way I understand that they're used mathematically by your Department—have to add up to zero at the end of the year; is that correct?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes.

Senator **Jepsen**. Senator Proxmire, do you have any more?

Senator **Proxmire**. I'm just about through and I apologize for detaining you, Mr. Chairman, and Ms. Norwood, but hurriedly looking at the figures it seems to us that the January figures represents the highest percentage of long term—that is over 6 months—

unemployed that we could find since 1947. And if I'm wrong about that, I wish you'd correct it for the record.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

The figures referred to are correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. The other point is that this very interesting inclusion of the Armed Forces and their work force as employed suggests that we ought to go back to 1944, a year when we had such a colossal number of people in the Armed Forces and such a very, very low unemployment rate without including them—at that time it was 1.2 percent—and as I calculate it, because there were about 12 million people in the Armed Forces, it was about 0.8 percent unemployed.

Now the only reason I bring that up is it suggests that maybe the frictional unemployment figure people are always debating or discussing might be even lower than we thought it would be—less than 1 percent of the population unemployed. Of course, we had wage and price controls and a very different economic situation at that time, but it is still one of the most instructive elements we could get when we consider we had such a heavy commitment of our manpower in the Armed Forces.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JEPSEN. Senator Sarbanes.

Senator SARBANES. Ms. Norwood, what was the unemployment figure seasonally adjusted in December 1981?

Ms. NORWOOD. 8.6 percent.

Senator SARBANES. And then what was it for last January?

Ms. NORWOOD. It was 8.6 percent.

Senator SARBANES. Well, that's not my recollection when you were reporting the monthly figures. My recollection was that there was a larger drop than that, January to December. We were concerned then about the nature of the seasonal adjustment and that then it went back up again in February. Am I mistaken about that?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, you are not. You know, if you go back, you find that, for example, in 1976-77 the rate was 7.8 and went down to 7.3 in January and then it was revised with the new seasonals to be 7.8 and 7.5. If you go to 1981-82, it was originally published as 8.8 and 8.5 and it was revised to 8.6 and 8.6.

Senator SARBANES. But the figure that we're looking at this morning, for a year ago, was 8.8 and it dropped to 8.5 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right.

Senator SARBANES. And then it went back up in February to 8.8 again; is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. Thank you.

Senator JEPSEN. Any further questions?

[No response.]

Senator JEPSEN. One last question, Ms. Norwood. In the initial stages of the past two recoveries initial unemployment claims have fallen. However, neither decline was anywhere close to the decline that's occurred in the initial claims since last September.

I'm just trying to get an interpretation of what this may or may not mean. Does this large fall-off in initial unemployment claims have any effect on how quickly employment will rise or unemployment will fall during the first part of the recovery?

Ms. **Norwood**. Well, there's got to be some relationship.

Senator **Jepsen**. There has clearly been a decline in the initial claims even after seasonal adjustment in the last several weeks. It's been a significant drop.

But what does that mean? What might that mean by way of future happenings?

Mr. **Plewes**. Senator, I think it's difficult to interpret that directly at this point. We aren't quite sure. There is clearly a drop in initial claims and we believe it's because there are fewer people unemployed who are looking for work, but there are also some persons who because of the length and duration of this recession may not have gotten entitlement and have had a short period of employment and then been laid off without an ability to claim unemployment compensation this year, so they may not be filing initial claims. It's a little bit difficult to interpret, but the basic point is that initial claims surely are way down.

Senator **Jepsen**. OK. I thank you.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Mr. Chairman, I want to elaborate the last point I was trying to develop. I'll welcome any good sign that we can get, but just to put it in perspective, I think it ought to be pointed out that the drop in the unemployment figure—I'm looking at civilian now which is from 10.8 to 10.4 from December to January, is roughly about the same as the drop that we had a year ago from December to January from 8.8 to 8.5. That was really the only drop we've had in this constant rise and in the subsequent months the unemployment went back up again to 8.8 and continued to rise. I just hope that it's not the kind of a blip that you see where there are special January circumstances. Obviously we need more than a month to determine a trend, but I do notice that we had the same kind of figure and the same kind of report a year ago.

Ms. **Norwood**. Senator Sarbanes, there's one difference, and that is that the establishment survey data last year were going down and employment in the establishment survey this year is going up. If you go back over the last 10 or 12 years, which I did before coming here, and look at the unemployment rate as issued originally from December to January and January to February, you do find that from time to time there was an exaggeration, and as you indicated, last year that was eliminated completely in February. In most cases, however, the February rate corrected it a tenth or two.

Senator **Jepsen**. Ms. Norwood and Mr. Plewes and Mr. Dalton, thank you very much for the good news report. Interest rates are down. Inflation is down. Savings are up. Productivity is up. Inventories are down and unemployment is down. That's about all the economic signposts for the first time in many months—all of them are pointing in the right direction and I think that that's good news for everybody.

The committee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1983

Congress of the United States,
Joint Economic Committee,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room 6226, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Roger W. Jepsen (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Jepsen, Mattingly, and Sarbanes; and Representatives Hamilton, Long, Obey, Scheuer, and Lungren.

Also present: Bruce R. Bartlett, executive director; James K. Galbraith, deputy director; Charles H. Bradford, assistant director; and Mary E. Eccles and Mark R. Policinski, professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR JEPSEN, CHAIRMAN

Senator **Jepsen**. Welcome, Commissioner Norwood, again, for our monthly report on unemployment.

It does seem that America is starting to work again.

The unchanged unemployment rate in February shows that the gains made against unemployment last month were indeed for real.

I know, Commissioner, you told us last month that there was improvement in the labor markets and there were those critics at our meeting last month probing, in a sense, stating that these figures weren't all that acurate because of the distortion by faulty seasonal adjustment and other things. At that time we honestly did not know how much or whether in fact this was so. We optimistically hoped and believed that it was not so, that there wasn't any distortion, but I think now that the figures as they are released here sort of lays that particular question to rest.

We've got confirmation and there's definite evidence, solid evidence, that the unemployment is getting less severe.

The dramatic, almost unprecedented, rise in the leading economic indicators this past week is just the latest in a series of strong positive news on the economy. In fact, those figures were the single highest gain in the rise in the leading economic indicators in the last 33 years.

These indicators show that the news on employment the next few months should remain pretty stable and be on the very positive side.

All of us realize that there remains significant room for improvement. The beginning of the recovery does not magically end unemployment overnight. This recovery begins with an abnormally high number of what I would call new structurally as well as basic structurally unemployed, but we have got new structurally unemployed because of this transition from the base of the steel mill, blast furnace, assembly line to high tech, service industry oriented economy where we now find 61 percent of our people employed in these high tech, information getting type of jobs. That's different from the unemployment and the employment area than we had in the 1940's, 1950's, and 1960's.

So there is a new structurally unemployed people that must be dealt with in all of our actions here in Congress. We must provide for training or retraining of these structurally unemployed and give special attention to the new structurally unemployed so they too can find productive work.

I would suggest, Commissioner Norwood, that the figures you have presented to the committee or are about to present to this committee, from my previous briefing about 30 minutes ago, show that over the past 2 months, payroll employment has increased by 150,000 new people employed.

This is a very welcome start on the journey back for working America. Though this journey may be a long one, we have taken a step in the right direction and we are well underway.

Congressman Hamilton.

Representative **HAMILTON**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would just welcome the Commissioner here and we will be glad to receive your testimony. We're glad to have you.

Senator **JEPSEN**. Congressman Lungren.

Representative **LUNGREN**. I'm just waiting to hear the Commissioner's testimony.

Senator **JEPSEN**. Commissioner, welcome again, and you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS; AND KENNETH V. DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Ms. **NORWOOD**. I am very pleased, of course, as always, to be here this morning to provide a few comments on our release.

Unemployment held steady in February, following a substantial decline in January. The civilian jobless rate was 10.4 percent, well below the 10.8 percent high recorded in December. The jobless rate which reflects the employed resident Armed Forces held at 10.2 percent, down from 10.7 percent in December.

Civilian employment, as measured by the survey of households, remained unchanged over the month. The number of payroll jobs reported in the business survey declined in February. The February decline in payroll employment tends to confirm the view that January's 330,000 increase was considerably exaggerated because of January's seasonal adjustment difficulties. As a result, the period from December to February provides a more accurate picture of the payroll employment trend. In the 2 months between December and February, payroll jobs rose by 150,000. This employment growth was slow, probably reflecting employer attempts to implement plant efficiencies and to increased worker productivity before staff expansion.

Retail trade and construction employment accounted for much of the rise in January and the decline in February. Retail trade was up over the December-February period, whereas construction employment dropped slightly, probably because of the severe rain and snow during the February survey week.

Factory employment was 90,000 above its December low, with notable gains in the transportation and electrical equipment manufacturing industries. Almost one-half of the 186 industries included in the BLS diffusion index increased employment in February.

After rising sharply in January, the factory workweek returned to its December level. Factory overtime rose slightly—by 0.1 hour. The overtime increase was 0.2 hour in the durable goods sector, which has been most severely hit by the impact of the recession.

Since the prerecession peak in July 1981, factory payroll jobs have declined by 2.2 million. About 550,000 of the jobs lost were in the steel, auto, textiles, and apparel industries. These industries have had economic difficulties for many years and the employment losses have been exacerbated by the recession. Since December, 40,000 jobs have been added in automobile manufacturing, but employment levels have remained depressed in the other three industries.

Overall unemployment was unchanged in February, although the jobless rate for adult men rose from 9.6 to 9.9 percent. However, the rate for black workers dropped from 20.8 to 19.7 percent. Nevertheless, the proportion of the black population employed was considerably lower than that for whites. The employment-population ratio for black adult men remained almost 11 percentage points lower than for white men, and the ratio for black teenagers was 27 points lower than for white teenagers.

In February, there were 11.5 million people unemployed (after seasonal adjustment): half of this jobless group were adult men, 34 percent were adult women, and 16 percent were teenagers. Although the median duration of unemployment declined to 9.6 weeks, the number of persons unemployed for 6 months or longer remains at 2.7 million.

In summary, despite unusual movements in the data for January and February, there has been moderate improvement in the overall employment situation. Unemployment is down markedly since December, and there is evidence of growth in factory jobs.

My colleagues and I will now answer any questions you may have.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the Employment Situation press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF ALL CIVILIAN WORKERS BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method					X-11 method (former official procedure)	Range (cols. 2–7)
		Official procedure	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1982								
February	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.8	0.4
March	9.5	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.0	.3
April	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.4	.1
May	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.5	.5
June	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	.1
July	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	.1
August	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	.1
September	9.7	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.2	.2
October	9.9	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.5	.3
November	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.8	.3
December	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.1	10.9	10.8	11.1	.3
1983								
January	11.4	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.3	.5
February	11.3	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.8	10.3	.7

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADS

(1) Unadjusted rate.—Unemployment rate for all civilian workers, not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official procedure (X-11 ARIMA method).—The published seasonally adjusted rate for all civilian workers. Each of the 3 major civilian labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16–19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January–June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July–December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of Employment and Earnings.

(3) Concurrent (X-11 ARIMA method).—The official procedure for computation of the rate for all civilian workers using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data becomes available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980.

(4) Stable (X-11 ARIMA method).—Each of the 12 civilian labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X-11 ARIMA method).—This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and civilian labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X-11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X-11 ARIMA method).—This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total civilian employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) X-11 method (former official method).—The method of computation of the official procedure is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment.—The X-11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estel Bee Dagum. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, February 1980.

The standard X-11 method is described in X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Allan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1983.

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 1983

Unemployment was unchanged from January to February, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The Nation's overall unemployment rate--which includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force--remained at 10.2 percent in February. The unemployment rate for all civilian workers was 10.4 percent, also the same as in January.

Total employment was about unchanged in February at 100.7 million. Civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--held steady at 99.1 million, about the same level that has prevailed since last October.

Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--declined by 180,000 in February, following a substantial increase in January. The number of payroll jobs was 150,000 above the December level.

Unemployment

Both the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate held steady in February. After seasonal adjustment, 11.5 million persons were jobless and the civilian worker unemployment rate was 10.4 percent. Although still well above the July 1981 pre-recession low, the February rate remained 0.4 percentage point below its December 1982 high. (See table A-2.)

There was little over-the-month change in unemployment among the major labor force groups; an exception was an increase of 0.3 percentage point in the rate for adult men to 9.9 percent. Their rate had declined by 0.5 point in January and thus was slightly below the December 1982 level. Jobless rates for adult women (8.9 percent), teenagers (22.2 percent), whites (9.2 percent), and Hispanics (15.8 percent) were essentially unchanged, while the rate for blacks showed some improvement--from 20.8 to 19.7 percent. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The number of persons unemployed for 6 months or more, which had been rising steadily during the second half of 1982, was unchanged in February at 2.7 million. The median duration of unemployment declined to 9.6 weeks, while mean duration edged down to 19.0 weeks. (See table A-7.)

The number of unemployed persons who lost their last jobs, after declining sharply in January, was about unchanged in February; the number on layoff decreased, but there was an increase among those who had permanently lost their jobs. (See table A-8.)

The number of workers employed on part-time schedules for economic reasons returned close to the December 1982 level, after rising sharply in January. Three-fourths of this decline occurred among persons who could only find part-time jobs. (See table A-4.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force

Both civilian employment and the labor force were unchanged in February. At 99.1 million, seasonally adjusted, civilian employment was about the same level for the fifth consecutive month. The civilian labor force, which had fallen by nearly 600,000 in January, remained at 110.6 million. Since February 1982, the civilian labor force has grown by 1.3 million. The adult labor force rose by 1.8 million over this period, as the teenage work force declined by half a million. (See table A-2.)

Industry Payroll Employment

Total nonagricultural payroll employment declined by 180,000 to 88.7 million in February, seasonally adjusted, following an increase of 330,000 in January. February declines were concentrated in construction and retail trade, the same industries in which the large January increases had occurred.

Manufacturing employment held about steady in February, following a small increase in January. Prior to January, factory employment had declined every month since July 1981 for a total loss of nearly 2.2 million jobs. The number of workers in transportation equipment manufacturing increased for the third consecutive month. There were also small employment gains in the rubber and electrical equipment industries. Machinery manufacturing continued to lose jobs, though at a slower pace.

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			Jan. - Feb. change
	1981	1982		1982	1983		
	IV	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Thousands of persons						
Labor force 1/	110,775	112,307	112,638	112,794	112,215	112,217	2
Total employment 1/	101,746	101,282	100,799	100,758	100,770	100,727	-43
Civilian labor force	109,116	110,629	110,974	111,129	110,548	110,553	5
Civilian employment	100,087	99,605	99,135	99,093	99,103	99,063	-40
Unemployment	9,029	11,025	11,839	12,036	11,446	11,490	44
Not in labor force	61,874	61,893	62,072	62,070	62,806	62,952	146
Discouraged workers	1,191	1,638	1,849	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers 1/	8.2	9.8	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.2	0
All civilian workers	8.3	10.0	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.4	0
Adult men	7.1	9.1	10.0	10.1	9.6	9.9	0.3
Adult women	7.2	8.4	9.0	9.2	9.0	8.9	-0.1
Teenagers	21.2	23.9	24.3	24.5	22.7	22.2	-0.5
White	7.3	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.1	9.2	0.1
Black	16.9	19.3	20.4	20.8	20.8	19.7	-1.1
Hispanic origin	11.1	14.4	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.8	0.3
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	90,954	89,371	88,731	88,565	88,895p	88,715p	-180p
Goods-producing industries	25,159	23,676	23,102	22,986	23,141p	23,018p	-123p
Service-producing industries	65,795	65,696	65,629	65,579	65,754p	65,697p	-57p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	35.1	34.8	34.7	34.8	35.1p	34.4p	-0.7p
Manufacturing	39.3	39.0	38.9	38.9	39.8p	38.9p	-0.9p
Manufacturing overtime	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3p	2.4p	0.1p

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.
p=preliminary.

N.A.=not available.

Elsewhere, the number of jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate increased, while employment in services, government, and transportation and public utilities was unchanged from January. Services employment has shown little growth in recent months, although it has risen by 560,000 since the onset of the recession. (See table B-1.)

Hours of Work

Data on the average workweek were marked by large movements for January and February. The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.7 hour in February to 34.4 hours, seasonally adjusted, after rising 0.3 hour in the previous month. Unusual weather patterns over the past two winters affected these movements.

The manufacturing workweek completely reversed its January increase by declining 0.9 hour, but factory overtime edged up a tenth of an hour over the month. Within manufacturing, weekly hours decreased substantially in several industries which had increased markedly in January. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, which rose in January, was down 2.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, in February to 101.8 (1977=100). The manufacturing index, at 83.8, decreased 1.8 percent over the month but was up 0.8 percent from December. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings, at $7.88, seasonally adjusted, were up 0.3 percent in February, but, as a result of the shorter workweek, average weekly earnings dropped by 1.7 percent. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings of $7.90 were the same as in January and 36 cents above a year earlier. Average weekly earnings fell $3.16 over the month to $270.18 but were $7.79 higher than in February 1982. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 152.9 (1977=100) in February, seasonally adjusted, 0.1 percent higher than in January. For the 12 months ended in February, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 5.5 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 1.8 percent during the 12-month period ended in January. (See table B-4.)

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 180,000 establishments employing about 36 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

—The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

—The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

—The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

—The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all

employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 279,000; for total unemployment it is 194,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .24 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.06 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $6.00 per issue or $39.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population[1]	173,153	175,021	175,169	173,153	174,549	174,718	174,864	175,021	175,169
Labor force[2]	109,988	111,446	111,311	111,028	112,420	112,702	112,794	112,215	112,217
Participation rate[3]	63.5	63.7	63.5	64.1	64.4	64.5	64.5	64.1	64.1
Total employed[2]	99,610	98,929	98,929	101,359	100,844	100,796	100,758	100,770	100,727
Employment-population ratio[4]	57.5	56.5	56.5	58.5	57.8	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.5
Resident Armed Forces	1,664	1,667	1,664	1,664	1,668	1,660	1,665	1,667	1,664
Civilian employed	97,946	97,262	97,265	99,695	99,176	99,136	99,093	99,103	99,063
Agriculture	2,853	2,921	2,865	3,367	3,413	3,466	3,411	3,412	3,393
Nonagricultural industries	95,093	94,341	94,399	96,328	95,763	95,670	95,682	95,691	95,670
Unemployed	10,378	12,517	12,382	9,669	11,576	11,906	12,036	11,446	11,490
Unemployment rate[5]	9.4	11.2	11.1	8.7	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.2	10.2
Not in labor force	63,165	63,575	63,858	62,125	62,129	62,016	62,070	62,806	62,952
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[1]	82,673	83,652	83,720	82,673	83,323	83,402	83,581	83,652	83,720
Labor force[2]	62,980	63,487	63,471	63,683	64,300	64,414	64,384	63,916	63,996
Participation rate[3]	76.2	75.9	75.8	77.0	77.2	77.2	77.0	76.4	76.4
Total employed[2]	56,796	55,935	55,839	58,197	57,456	57,408	57,338	57,283	57,234
Employment-population ratio[4]	68.7	66.9	66.7	70.4	69.0	68.8	68.6	68.5	68.4
Resident Armed Forces	1,527	1,531	1,528	1,527	1,524	1,516	1,529	1,531	1,528
Civilian employed	55,269	54,404	54,311	56,670	55,932	55,892	55,809	55,752	55,706
Unemployed	6,184	7,552	7,632	5,486	6,844	7,006	7,046	6,633	6,762
Unemployment rate[5]	9.8	11.9	12.0	8.6	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.6
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[1]	90,480	91,369	91,449	90,480	91,226	91,316	91,283	91,369	91,449
Labor force[2]	47,008	47,959	47,840	47,345	48,120	48,288	48,410	48,299	48,220
Participation rate[3]	52.0	52.5	52.3	52.3	52.7	52.9	53.0	52.9	52.7
Total employed[2]	42,814	42,994	43,089	43,162	43,388	43,388	43,420	43,486	43,493
Employment-population ratio[4]	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.7	47.6	47.5	47.6	47.6	47.6
Resident Armed Forces	137	136	136	137	144	144	136	136	136
Civilian employed	42,677	42,858	42,953	43,025	43,244	43,244	43,284	43,350	43,357
Unemployed	4,194	4,965	4,751	4,183	4,732	4,900	4,990	4,813	4,727
Unemployment rate[5]	8.9	10.4	9.9	8.8	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.0	9.8

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

[3] Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[4] Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[5] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	171,489	173,354	173,505	171,489	172,081	173,058	173,199	173,354	173,505
Civilian labor force	108,324	109,779	109,647	109,364	110,752	111,042	111,129	110,548	110,553
Participation rate	63.2	63.3	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.2	64.2	63.8	63.7
Employed	97,946	97,262	97,265	99,695	99,176	99,136	99,093	99,103	99,063
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.1	56.1	56.1	58.1	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.2	57.1
Unemployed	10,378	12,517	12,382	9,669	11,576	11,906	12,036	11,446	11,490
Unemployment rate	9.6	11.4	11.3	8.8	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	73,209	74,339	74,434	73,209	73,984	74,094	74,236	74,339	74,434
Civilian labor force	57,328	58,009	58,083	57,501	58,363	58,454	58,443	58,048	58,177
Participation rate	78.3	78.0	78.0	78.5	78.9	78.9	78.7	78.1	78.2
Employed	52,221	51,529	51,506	53,130	52,649	52,589	52,534	52,452	52,420
Employment-population ratio[2]	71.3	69.3	69.2	72.6	71.2	71.0	70.8	70.6	70.4
Agriculture	2,169	2,203	2,153	2,388	2,444	2,434	2,389	2,426	2,370
Nonagricultural industries	50,052	49,325	49,353	50,742	50,205	50,155	50,145	50,025	50,054
Unemployed	5,108	6,481	6,577	4,451	5,714	5,865	5,909	5,597	5,709
Unemployment rate	8.9	11.2	11.3	7.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	9.6	9.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	82,367	83,490	83,593	82,367	83,271	83,385	83,383	83,490	83,593
Civilian labor force	43,140	44,198	44,219	43,111	43,936	44,112	44,286	44,201	44,216
Participation rate	52.4	52.9	52.9	52.3	52.8	52.9	53.1	52.9	52.9
Employed	39,788	40,024	40,219	39,825	40,112	40,123	40,215	40,238	40,291
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.3	47.9	48.1	48.4	48.2	48.1	48.2	48.2	48.2
Agriculture	476	490	506	620	578	590	628	625	657
Nonagricultural industries	39,312	39,534	39,713	39,205	39,534	39,533	39,587	39,613	39,634
Unemployed	3,352	4,173	4,000	3,286	3,824	3,989	4,071	3,963	3,925
Unemployment rate	7.8	9.4	9.0	7.6	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.0	8.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,913	15,525	15,478	15,913	15,625	15,579	15,580	15,525	15,478
Civilian labor force	7,856	7,572	7,345	8,672	8,453	8,476	8,400	8,299	8,160
Participation rate	49.4	48.8	47.5	54.5	54.1	54.4	53.9	53.5	52.7
Employed	5,937	5,709	5,539	6,740	6,415	6,424	6,344	6,413	6,345
Employment-population ratio[2]	37.3	36.8	35.8	42.4	41.1	41.2	40.7	41.3	41.0
Agriculture	208	228	207	359	391	442	394	361	362
Nonagricultural industries	5,729	5,482	5,333	6,381	6,024	5,982	5,950	6,052	5,983
Unemployed	1,918	1,863	1,805	1,932	2,038	2,052	2,056	1,886	1,815
Unemployment rate	24.4	24.6	24.6	22.3	24.1	24.2	24.5	22.7	22.2

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[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	148,855	150,129	150,187	148,855	149,838	149,887	150,056	150,129	150,187
Civilian labor force	94,616	95,533	95,368	95,459	96,453	96,719	96,864	96,176	95,987
Participation rate	63.6	63.6	63.5	64.1	64.4	64.5	64.6	64.1	63.9
Employed	86,492	85,760	85,619	88,080	87,477	87,435	87,443	87,466	87,194
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.1	57.1	57.0	59.2	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.1
Unemployed	8,124	9,772	9,749	7,379	8,976	9,284	9,421	8,711	8,793
Unemployment rate	8.6	10.2	10.2	7.7	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.1	9.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,692	51,052	51,138	50,900	51,499	51,531	51,562	51,033	51,151
Participation rate	78.8	78.4	78.5	79.2	79.4	79.4	79.3	78.4	78.5
Employed	46,624	45,910	45,842	47,471	46,987	46,837	46,823	46,752	46,682
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.5	70.5	70.3	73.8	72.4	72.1	72.0	71.8	71.6
Unemployed	4,068	5,142	5,296	3,429	4,512	4,694	4,739	4,281	4,469
Unemployment rate	8.0	10.1	10.4	6.7	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.4	8.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	36,984	37,763	37,687	36,906	37,532	37,762	37,934	37,794	37,588
Participation rate	51.8	52.3	52.2	51.7	52.1	52.4	52.6	52.4	52.1
Employed	34,461	34,625	34,695	34,467	34,663	34,749	34,847	34,834	34,695
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.3	48.0	48.1	48.3	48.1	48.2	48.3	48.3	48.1
Unemployed	2,523	3,138	2,991	2,439	2,869	3,013	3,087	2,960	2,893
Unemployment rate	6.8	8.3	7.9	6.6	7.6	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,940	6,717	6,544	7,653	7,422	7,426	7,368	7,349	7,248
Participation rate	52.5	52.2	51.0	57.9	57.3	57.3	57.1	57.1	56.5
Employed	5,407	5,225	5,082	6,142	5,827	5,849	5,773	5,880	5,817
Employment-population ratio[2]	40.9	40.6	39.6	46.5	45.0	45.3	44.8	45.7	45.4
Unemployed	1,533	1,492	1,462	1,511	1,595	1,577	1,595	1,469	1,431
Unemployment rate	22.1	22.2	22.3	19.7	21.5	21.2	21.6	20.0	19.7
Men	23.8	24.7	25.0	20.4	23.0	22.6	22.8	21.2	21.1
Women	20.1	19.5	19.4	19.0	19.9	19.8	20.4	18.7	18.2
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,450	18,760	18,796	18,450	18,692	18,723	18,740	18,760	18,796
Civilian labor force	11,036	11,397	11,366	11,219	11,398	11,475	11,522	11,542	11,548
Participation rate	59.8	60.7	60.5	60.8	61.0	61.3	61.5	61.5	61.4
Employed	9,060	8,973	9,076	9,260	9,102	9,159	9,127	9,142	9,276
Employment-population ratio[2]	49.1	47.8	48.3	50.2	48.7	48.9	48.7	48.7	49.4
Unemployed	1,977	2,424	2,290	1,959	2,296	2,316	2,395	2,400	2,271
Unemployment rate	17.9	21.3	20.1	17.5	20.1	20.2	20.8	20.8	19.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,278	5,456	5,420	5,307	5,390	5,488	5,483	5,459	5,441
Participation rate	74.1	75.0	74.4	74.5	74.4	75.6	75.6	75.1	74.7
Employed	4,343	4,275	4,317	4,449	4,331	4,437	4,358	4,385	4,423
Employment-population ratio[2]	61.0	58.8	59.2	62.5	59.8	61.1	60.1	60.3	60.7
Unemployed	935	1,181	1,103	858	1,059	1,051	1,125	1,075	1,018
Unemployment rate	17.7	21.6	20.4	16.2	19.6	19.2	20.5	19.7	18.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,019	5,248	5,290	5,075	5,169	5,157	5,207	5,295	5,353
Participation rate	55.4	56.8	57.1	56.0	56.1	55.9	56.5	57.3	57.8
Employed	4,308	4,325	4,410	4,338	4,332	4,305	4,349	4,329	4,441
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.5	46.8	47.6	47.9	47.0	46.6	47.1	46.8	48.0
Unemployed	711	923	880	737	837	852	858	965	912
Unemployment rate	14.2	17.6	16.6	14.5	16.2	16.5	16.5	18.2	17.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	739	693	656	837	839	830	832	788	754
Participation rate	32.7	30.8	29.2	37.0	37.5	37.2	36.8	35.0	33.5
Employed	409	373	349	473	439	417	420	428	412
Employment-population ratio[2]	18.1	16.6	15.5	20.9	19.6	18.7	18.6	19.0	18.3
Unemployed	331	319	306	364	400	413	412	360	342
Unemployment rate	44.7	46.1	46.7	43.5	47.7	49.8	49.5	45.7	45.4
Men	46.2	48.0	49.7	42.2	49.2	53.0	52.5	45.9	45.3
Women	43.2	44.0	43.3	45.0	45.9	46.2	46.2	45.5	45.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,341	9,328	9,368	9,341	9,474	9,355	9,301	9,328	9,368
Civilian labor force	5,955	5,878	5,915	6,051	5,973	5,923	5,898	5,981	5,992
Participation rate	63.8	63.0	63.1	64.8	63.0	63.3	63.4	64.1	64.0
Employed	5,166	4,891	4,916	5,297	5,075	5,012	4,998	5,053	5,042
Employment-population ratio[2]	55.3	52.4	52.5	56.7	53.6	53.6	53.7	54.2	53.8
Unemployed	790	987	999	754	898	911	900	929	950
Unemployment rate	13.3	16.8	16.9	12.5	15.0	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.8

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[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	97,946	97,262	97,265	99,695	99,176	99,136	99,093	99,103	99,063
Married men, spouse present	37,758	36,963	36,867	38,326	37,852	37,641	37,507	37,450	37,428
Married women, spouse present	23,846	24,132	24,094	23,807	24,081	23,985	24,155	24,205	24,070
Women who maintain families	5,163	5,028	5,055	5,157	5,107	5,025	4,985	5,038	5,050
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,161	1,311	1,317	1,430	1,576	1,588	1,587	1,637	1,628
Self-employed workers	1,456	1,446	1,390	1,613	1,621	1,628	1,627	1,587	1,541
Unpaid family workers	235	164	158	338	229	261	224	231	223
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	87,700	86,764	86,780	88,702	88,064	87,936	87,976	87,813	87,794
Government	15,760	15,571	15,749	15,515	15,436	15,514	15,477	15,386	15,501
Private industries	71,940	71,193	71,031	73,187	72,628	72,422	72,499	72,427	72,293
Private households	1,113	1,083	1,158	1,181	1,216	1,221	1,163	1,162	1,232
Other industries	70,827	70,110	69,873	72,006	71,412	71,201	71,336	71,265	71,061
Self-employed workers	7,027	7,238	7,304	7,097	7,332	7,349	7,335	7,465	7,385
Unpaid family workers	366	343	315	410	403	382	383	380	353
PERSONS AT WORK[1]									
Nonagricultural industries	91,248	90,719	90,486	90,867	90,232	90,238	90,219	90,903	90,207
Full-time schedules	72,736	71,571	71,278	73,026	71,394	71,442	71,499	71,786	71,564
Part time for economic reasons	5,289	6,533	6,195	5,489	6,403	6,411	6,425	6,845	6,481
Usually work full time	2,232	2,297	2,175	2,155	2,381	2,228	2,153	2,200	2,097
Usually work part time	3,057	4,236	4,020	3,334	4,022	4,183	4,272	4,645	4,384
Part time for noneconomic reasons	13,223	12,615	13,013	12,352	12,435	12,385	12,295	12,271	12,162

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1981	1982				1982	1983	
	IV	I	II	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.2
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.5	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.2
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.0	6.5	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.6	8.1	8.2
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	8.0	8.6	9.3	9.8	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.4
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	8.2	8.7	9.3	9.8	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.2
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	8.3	8.8	9.4	10.0	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.4
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	10.7	11.4	12.1	12.8	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.5
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	11.7	12.5	13.4	14.2	15.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	9,669	11,446	11,490	8.8	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.4
Men, 16 years and over	5,486	6,633	6,762	8.8	10.9	11.1	11.2	10.6	10.8
Men, 20 years and over	4,451	5,597	5,749	7.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	9.6	9.9
Women, 16 years and over	4,183	4,813	4,727	8.9	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.8
Women, 20 years and over	3,286	3,963	3,925	7.6	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.0	8.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,932	1,886	1,815	22.3	24.1	24.2	24.5	22.7	22.2
Married men, spouse present	2,190	2,876	2,896	5.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.2
Married women, spouse present	1,758	2,057	1,980	6.9	7.9	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.6
Women who maintain families	599	765	754	10.4	11.3	12.5	13.2	13.2	13.0
Full-time workers	8,000	9,810	9,872	8.5	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.4
Part-time workers	1,631	1,649	1,579	10.6	10.3	11.3	11.1	10.6	10.1
Labor force time lost[2]	--	--	--	9.9	12.0	12.4	12.7	11.7	12.0
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,271	8,773	8,772	9.0	11.0	11.4	11.6	10.8	10.8
Mining	97	182	196	8.3	17.9	18.1	18.1	17.1	18.4
Construction	983	1,043	1,016	18.3	22.3	21.8	22.0	20.0	19.7
Manufacturing	2,400	2,829	2,930	10.6	14.1	14.8	14.8	13.0	13.3
Durable goods	1,527	1,893	1,888	11.2	16.0	17.0	17.1	14.7	14.7
Nondurable goods	873	936	1,042	9.6	11.2	11.4	11.4	10.5	11.4
Transportation and public utilities	342	450	463	5.9	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.8	8.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,843	2,253	2,259	9.1	10.4	10.6	11.0	10.8	10.9
Finance and service industries	1,646	2,015	1,908	6.5	7.1	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.3
Government workers	820	927	985	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.7	6.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers	222	312	317	13.4	13.3	15.6	16.5	16.0	16.4

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[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

[2] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,581	4,042	3,507	3,807	3,930	3,963	4,019	3,536	3,731
5 to 14 weeks	3,782	3,498	3,823	3,068	3,511	3,569	3,460	3,328	3,106
15 weeks and over	3,015	4,977	5,052	2,750	4,167	4,524	4,732	4,636	4,610
15 to 26 weeks	1,678	2,244	2,221	1,479	1,951	2,191	2,125	1,928	1,920
27 weeks and over	1,337	2,733	2,832	1,271	2,216	2,333	2,607	2,706	2,689
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	14.3	18.8	19.4	14.0	17.1	17.3	18.0	19.4	19.0
Median duration, in weeks	8.5	10.7	11.0	7.4	9.6	10.0	10.1	11.5	9.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	10,378	12,517	12,382	9,669	11,576	11,906	12,036	11,446	11,490
Less than 5 weeks	34.5	32.3	28.3	39.6	33.9	32.9	32.9	30.8	32.6
5 to 14 weeks	36.4	27.9	30.9	31.9	30.2	29.5	28.3	28.9	27.1
15 weeks and over	29.1	39.8	40.8	28.6	35.9	37.6	38.8	40.3	40.3
15 to 26 weeks	16.2	17.9	17.9	15.4	16.8	18.2	17.4	16.8	16.8
27 weeks and over	12.9	21.8	22.9	13.2	19.1	19.4	21.3	23.5	23.5

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	6,132	7,978	7,939	5,246	7,325	7,369	7,295	6,704	6,809
On layoff	2,344	2,947	2,654	1,777	2,519	2,531	2,468	2,131	2,024
Other job losers	3,788	5,031	5,285	3,469	4,806	4,838	4,827	4,573	4,784
Job leavers	931	856	842	942	803	790	826	839	848
Reentrants	2,300	2,633	2,521	2,272	2,322	2,546	2,629	2,623	2,491
New entrants	1,015	1,046	1,079	1,096	1,296	1,244	1,288	1,178	1,161
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	59.1	63.8	64.1	54.9	62.4	61.6	60.6	59.1	60.2
On layoff	22.6	23.6	21.4	18.6	21.4	21.2	20.5	18.8	17.9
Other job losers	36.5	40.2	42.7	36.3	40.9	40.5	40.1	40.3	42.3
Job leavers	9.0	6.8	6.8	9.9	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.4	7.5
Reentrants	22.2	21.0	20.4	23.8	19.8	21.3	21.8	23.1	22.0
New entrants	9.8	8.4	8.7	11.5	11.0	10.4	10.7	10.4	10.3
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	5.7	7.3	7.2	4.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.2
Job leavers	.9	.8	.8	.9	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8
Reentrants	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
New entrants	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983
Total, 16 years and over	9,669	11,446	11,490	8.8	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.4
16 to 24 years	4,155	4,462	4,444	16.9	18.7	19.0	18.9	18.3	18.3
16 to 19 years	1,932	1,886	1,815	22.3	24.1	24.2	24.5	22.7	22.2
16 to 17 years	792	776	721	22.9	26.1	26.3	27.4	24.1	23.4
18 to 19 years	1,140	1,104	1,091	21.8	22.9	22.8	22.7	21.7	21.5
20 to 24 years	2,263	2,576	2,629	14.1	15.8	16.3	16.0	16.1	16.3
25 years and over	5,485	7,000	7,054	6.5	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.1	8.2
25 to 54 years	4,796	6,208	6,196	6.9	8.7	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.7
55 years and over	639	812	802	4.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.4
Men, 16 years and over	5,486	6,633	6,762	8.8	10.9	11.1	11.2	10.6	10.8
16 to 24 years	2,350	2,548	2,544	17.9	20.2	20.6	20.5	19.7	19.8
16 to 19 years	1,035	1,036	1,013	22.6	25.6	25.7	25.0	23.9	23.6
16 to 17 years	432	419	389	23.3	28.8	28.2	29.0	24.4	23.6
18 to 19 years	602	617	622	22.1	23.4	24.1	24.0	23.5	23.4
20 to 24 years	1,323	1,512	1,531	15.3	17.4	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.8
25 years and over	3,142	4,070	4,230	6.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.2	8.5
25 to 54 years	2,715	3,561	3,676	6.8	9.1	9.2	9.6	8.7	9.1
55 years and over	386	519	507	4.3	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.7
Women, 16 years and over	4,183	4,813	4,727	8.9	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.8
16 to 24 years	1,837	1,914	1,900	15.9	17.0	17.2	17.1	16.7	16.6
16 to 19 years	897	850	802	21.9	22.5	22.6	23.0	21.5	20.7
16 to 17 years	360	355	332	22.4	22.9	24.2	25.6	23.7	23.2
18 to 19 years	538	487	469	21.6	22.3	21.4	21.3	19.8	19.3
20 to 24 years	940	1,064	1,098	12.6	14.0	14.4	14.0	14.2	14.5
25 years and over	2,343	2,922	2,824	6.6	7.6	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.7
25 to 54 years	2,079	2,667	2,516	7.0	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.2
55 years and over	253	293	294	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.9

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,634	23,225	23,318	22,634	23,043	23,171	23,143	23,225	23,318
Civilian labor force	13,708	14,247	14,279	13,847	14,289	14,315	14,376	14,408	14,420
Participation rate	60.6	61.3	61.2	61.2	62.0	61.8	62.1	62.0	61.8
Employed	11,458	11,502	11,646	11,634	11,657	11,668	11,674	11,668	11,828
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.6	49.5	49.9	51.4	50.6	50.4	50.4	50.2	50.7
Unemployed	2,250	2,745	2,633	2,213	2,632	2,647	2,702	2,740	2,593
Unemployment rate	16.4	19.3	18.4	16.0	18.4	18.5	18.8	19.0	18.0
Not in labor force	8,926	8,978	9,039	8,787	8,754	8,856	8,767	8,817	8,898

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983
Total, 16 years and over[1]	97,906	97,265	10,378	12,382	9.6	11.3
Managerial and professional specialty	23,106	23,415	690	840	2.9	3.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,443	10,471	364	451	3.4	4.1
Professional specialty	12,663	12,944	326	389	2.5	2.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	30,369	30,396	1,891	2,390	5.9	7.3
Technicians and related support	2,971	3,075	104	169	3.4	5.2
Sales occupations	10,840	11,213	691	950	6.0	7.8
Administrative support, including clerical	16,530	16,108	1,095	1,264	6.2	7.3
Service occupations	13,216	13,491	1,493	1,718	10.2	11.3
Private household	1,028	953	64	72	5.9	7.0
Protective service	1,509	1,620	124	119	7.6	6.8
Service, except private household and protective	10,683	10,918	1,305	1,528	10.9	12.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	11,605	11,712	1,530	1,972	11.6	14.4
Mechanics and repairers	4,059	4,082	320	441	7.3	9.7
Construction trades	3,696	3,893	890	1,022	19.4	20.8
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,850	3,736	320	509	7.7	12.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,600	15,262	3,392	3,791	17.0	19.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,164	7,462	1,572	1,814	16.1	19.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,156	4,053	676	819	14.0	16.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,280	3,747	1,145	1,158	21.1	23.6
Construction laborers	470	453	248	300	34.6	39.8
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,810	3,294	897	859	19.1	20.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,053	2,986	363	491	10.6	14.1

[1] Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Occupational detail may not add to totals because of changes in the estimation procedures.

Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	8,662	8,270	8,181	7,758	7,462	6,868	719	890	8.8	11.5
25 to 39 years	7,236	6,542	6,933	6,230	6,270	5,465	663	765	9.6	12.3
25 to 29 years	1,326	941	1,215	890	1,043	703	172	187	14.2	21.0
30 to 34 years	3,094	2,506	2,978	2,370	2,699	2,058	279	312	9.4	13.2
35 to 39 years	2,816	3,097	2,740	2,970	2,528	2,704	212	266	7.7	9.0
40 years and over	1,426	1,728	1,248	1,528	1,192	1,403	56	125	4.5	8.2
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	17,832	19,297	16,894	18,203	15,373	16,129	1,521	2,074	9.0	11.4
25 to 29 years	8,053	8,496	7,596	7,968	6,745	6,827	851	1,141	11.2	14.3
30 to 34 years	5,786	6,462	5,515	6,106	5,085	5,528	430	578	7.8	9.5
35 to 39 years	3,993	4,339	3,783	4,129	3,543	3,774	240	355	6.3	8.6

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for ten large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,302	18,633	18,660	18,302	18,550	18,576	18,606	18,633	18,660
Civilian labor force	11,985	12,234	12,212	12,038	12,316	12,286	12,300	12,262	12,263
Employed	10,837	10,801	10,761	10,968	10,998	10,925	10,950	10,909	10,893
Unemployed	1,149	1,434	1,451	1,070	1,318	1,361	1,350	1,353	1,370
Unemployment rate	9.6	11.7	11.9	8.9	10.7	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.2
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,029	8,245	8,264	8,029	8,186	8,205	8,225	8,245	8,264
Civilian labor force	4,528	4,783	4,679	4,572	4,887	4,877	4,819	4,897	4,727
Employed	4,208	4,285	4,235	4,237	4,463	4,424	4,360	4,399	4,268
Unemployed	320	499	444	335	424	453	459	498	459
Unemployment rate	7.1	10.4	9.5	7.3	8.7	9.3	9.5	10.2	9.7
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,520	8,541	8,542	8,520	8,537	8,538	8,540	8,541	8,542
Civilian labor force	5,538	5,584	5,572	5,605	5,527	5,523	5,538	5,641	5,639
Employed	4,978	4,828	4,802	5,057	4,846	4,807	4,829	4,929	4,880
Unemployed	560	756	770	548	681	716	709	712	759
Unemployment rate	10.1	13.5	13.8	9.8	12.3	13.0	12.8	12.6	13.5
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,463	4,495	4,498	4,463	4,486	4,489	4,492	4,495	4,498
Civilian labor force	2,953	2,975	2,904	2,968	3,007	3,007	2,974	2,997	2,921
Employed	2,707	2,717	2,667	2,737	2,775	2,783	2,744	2,759	2,698
Unemployed	246	258	238	231	232	224	230	238	223
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.6
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,765	6,736	6,733	6,765	6,742	6,739	6,738	6,736	6,733
Civilian labor force	4,228	4,260	4,238	4,261	4,246	4,219	4,293	4,324	4,273
Employed	3,546	3,536	3,539	3,641	3,560	3,501	3,558	3,654	3,639
Unemployed	682	725	699	620	686	718	735	670	634
Unemployment rate	16.1	17.0	16.5	14.6	16.2	17.0	17.1	15.5	14.8
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,684	5,727	5,730	5,684	5,715	5,718	5,723	5,727	5,730
Civilian labor force	3,509	3.584	3,565	3,564	3,630	3,658	3,626	3,609	3,623
Employed	3,182	3,263	3,240	3,254	3,298	3,303	3,292	3,311	3,314
Unemployed	327	322	325	310	332	355	334	298	309
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.0	9.1	8.7	9.1	9.7	9.2	8.3	8.5
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,473	13,556	13,562	13,473	13,538	13,543	13,550	13,556	13,562
Civilian labor force	8,039	7,903	7,918	8,037	8,026	7,995	7,959	7,920	7,917
Employed	7,316	7,148	7,164	7,373	7,270	7,214	7,237	7,224	7,221
Unemployed	722	755	754	664	756	781	722	696	696
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.6	9.5	8.3	9.4	9.8	9.1	8.8	8.8
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,047	8,066	8,067	8,047	8,062	8,063	8,065	8,066	8,067
Civilian labor force	4,977	4,942	4,925	5,096	5,137	5,063	5,116	5,016	5,047
Employed	4,370	4,204	4,212	4,516	4,435	4,355	4,389	4,316	4,361
Unemployed	607	738	713	580	702	708	727	700	686
Unemployment rate	12.2	14.9	14.5	11.4	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.0	13.6
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,123	9,148	9,149	9,123	9,142	9,143	9,146	9,148	9,149
Civilian labor force	5,443	5,407	5,369	5,489	5,490	5,514	5,540	5,447	5,416
Employed	4,846	4,603	4,610	4,934	4,855	4,851	4,842	4,704	4,700
Unemployed	597	804	759	555	635	663	698	743	716
Unemployment rate	11.0	14.9	14.1	10.1	11.6	12.0	12.6	13.6	13.2
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,784	11,117	11,143	10,784	11,036	11,062	11,090	11,117	11,143
Civilian labor force	7,236	7,589	7,543	7,262	7,361	7,445	7,527	7,616	7,569
Employed	6,815	6,943	6,877	6,840	6,769	6,885	6,926	6,993	6,900
Unemployed	421	646	666	422	592	560	601	623	669
Unemployment rate	5.8	8.5	8.8	5.8	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.2	8.8

[1] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

[2] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983 p	Feb. 1983 p	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983 p	Feb. 1983 p
Total	89,413	89,358	87,719	87,700	90,459	88,877	88,750	88,565	88,895	88,715
Goods-producing	24,038	22,993	22,584	22,452	24,631	23,239	23,081	22,986	23,141	23,018
Mining	1,180	1,032	1,013	996	1,203	1,058	1,046	1,037	1,028	1,015
Construction	3,559	3,803	3,536	3,389	3,974	3,856	3,854	3,818	3,916	3,782
Manufacturing	19,299	18,158	18,035	18,067	19,454	18,325	18,181	18,131	18,197	18,221
Production workers	13,168	12,193	12,099	12,157	13,290	12,335	12,203	12,172	12,238	12,278
Durable goods	11,503	10,554	10,500	10,529	11,575	10,666	10,550	10,519	10,563	10,602
Production workers	7,705	6,885	6,854	6,899	7,759	6,979	6,874	6,853	6,908	6,951
Lumber and wood products	592.9	612.0	610.9	617.1	611	614	616	621	632	636
Furniture and fixtures	450.8	440.3	438.1	437.4	449	434	435	436	436	436
Stone, clay, and glass products	571.5	548.7	533.9	532.4	596	565	556	552	553	553
Primary metal products	1,018.4	801.7	811.0	807.5	1,024	831	813	803	813	812
Fabricated metal products	1,500.3	1,367.9	1,362.8	1,367.0	1,505	1,381	1,365	1,358	1,368	1,372
Machinery, except electrical	2,458.5	2,094.8	2,068.0	2,066.9	2,446	2,142	2,108	2,086	2,064	2,057
Electric and electronic equipment	2,045.2	1,957.7	1,961.4	1,963.2	2,048	1,969	1,963	1,946	1,959	1,965
Transportation equipment	1,758.5	1,675.0	1,665.3	1,687.2	1,778	1,658	1,631	1,662	1,677	1,708
Instruments and related products	715.3	684.4	682.8	681.2	718	694	689	682	684	684
Miscellaneous manufacturing	391.3	371.2	365.3	369.2	400	378	374	373	377	377
Nondurable goods	7,796	7,604	7,535	7,538	7,879	7,659	7,631	7,612	7,634	7,619
Production workers	5,463	5,308	5,245	5,258	5,531	5,356	5,329	5,319	5,330	5,327
Food and kindred products	1,604.7	1,624.6	1,587.3	1,572.4	1,663	1,644	1,644	1,636	1,640	1,628
Tobacco manufactures	67.5	69.6	68.9	66.4	68	63	61	66	67	67
Textile mill products	776.6	729.1	719.5	722.4	777	735	726	725	722	723
Apparel and other textile products	1,194.4	1,121.3	1,120.2	1,129.1	1,201	1,141	1,134	1,131	1,144	1,136
Paper and allied products	665.8	649.3	645.7	642.6	670	650	652	650	650	667
Printing and publishing	1,276.9	1,275.1	1,267.6	1,269.5	1,276	1,268	1,266	1,265	1,269	1,270
Chemicals and allied products	1,087.5	1,050.7	1,046.2	1,050.9	1,093	1,061	1,059	1,054	1,053	1,056
Petroleum and coal products	203.2	204.1	201.9	201.2	208	208	206	206	207	206
Rubber and misc. plastics products	706.5	680.3	678.8	684.0	708	684	678	678	680	685
Leather and leather products	212.5	199.9	199.1	199.0	215	205	205	201	202	201
Service-producing	65,375	66,365	65,135	65,248	65,828	65,638	65,669	65,579	65,754	65,697
Transportation and public utilities	5,051	5,013	4,899	4,887	5,115	5,007	4,992	4,983	4,959	4,951
Wholesale and retail trade	20,258	20,952	20,285	20,029	20,670	20,441	20,425	20,316	20,500	20,431
Wholesale trade	5,303	5,221	5,167	5,142	5,343	5,254	5,228	5,205	5,198	5,178
Retail trade	14,955	15,731	15,118	14,887	15,327	15,187	15,197	15,111	15,302	15,253
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,285	5,361	5,352	5,358	5,326	5,357	5,363	5,377	5,390	5,401
Services	18,696	19,091	18,872	19,004	18,867	19,074	19,135	19,148	19,179	19,177
Government	16,085	15,948	15,727	15,970	15,850	15,759	15,754	15,755	15,726	15,737
Federal government	2,723	2,733	2,726	2,737	2,737	2,740	2,745	2,761	2,751	2,751
State and local government	13,362	13,215	13,001	13,233	13,113	13,019	13,009	12,994	12,975	12,986

p = preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983 p	Feb. 1983 p	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983 p	Feb. 1983 p
Total private	34.8	35.1	34.6	34.2	35.0	34.7	34.7	34.8	35.1	34.4
Mining	43.6	42.2	42.5	40.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	35.9	36.8	36.9	35.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	39.2	39.7	39.2	38.7	39.4	38.8	38.9	38.9	39.8	38.9
Overtime hours	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Durable goods	39.7	40.1	39.7	39.2	39.8	39.0	39.2	39.2	40.1	39.3
Overtime hours	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3
Lumber and wood products	37.5	38.9	39.1	38.5	37.9	38.0	38.5	38.5	40.7	39.0
Furniture and fixtures	37.4	38.7	37.6	37.3	37.7	37.5	37.6	37.7	38.9	37.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	39.2	40.4	40.1	39.0	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.0	41.4	39.9
Primary metal products	39.6	39.2	39.1	39.0	39.4	38.0	38.2	38.9	39.0	38.8
Fabricated metal products	39.4	40.1	39.5	38.9	39.7	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.8	39.2
Machinery, except electrical	40.7	40.4	39.6	39.3	40.7	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.7	39.3
Electric and electronic equipment	39.8	40.2	39.6	39.2	39.8	39.0	39.2	39.3	39.8	39.2
Transportation equipment	40.4	41.5	41.0	40.7	40.5	40.1	40.8	39.9	41.6	40.8
Instruments and related products	40.0	40.4	40.2	39.5	39.9	39.4	39.2	39.6	40.6	39.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.4	39.0	38.6	37.4	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.4	39.3	37.6
Nondurable goods	38.8	39.1	38.6	38.1	38.9	38.5	38.5	38.5	39.3	38.4
Overtime hours	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Food and kindred products	39.7	39.7	38.9	38.4	40.2	39.7	39.4	39.2	39.3	38.9
Tobacco manufactures	38.3	37.9	36.6	36.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	38.1	39.2	38.9	38.7	38.3	38.2	38.6	38.4	40.3	38.9
Apparel and other textile products	35.2	35.4	35.3	34.6	35.5	35.0	35.1	35.0	36.9	34.9
Paper and allied products	42.0	42.5	41.7	41.2	42.3	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.4
Printing and publishing	37.1	37.9	37.1	36.7	37.4	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.6	37.0
Chemicals and allied products	41.1	41.4	40.8	40.8	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.0	40.9
Petroleum and coal products	42.2	44.3	44.0	43.4	43.5	43.3	43.9	44.4	45.1	44.7
Rubber and misc. plastics products	39.9	40.3	40.1	39.5	40.0	39.0	39.3	39.6	40.2	39.6
Leather and leather products	35.3	36.1	35.7	34.2	35.6	35.2	35.9	35.8	36.6	34.4
Transportation and public utilities	39.2	39.1	38.4	38.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade	31.6	32.4	31.5	30.9	32.0	31.9	31.8	32.1	32.0	31.4
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.7	38.3	37.9	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.2
Retail trade	29.4	30.6	29.3	28.8	29.9	29.9	29.8	30.2	30.0	29.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.2	36.3	36.6	36.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.5

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[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Feb. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983 p	Feb. 1983 p	Feb. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983 p	Feb. 1983 p
Total private	$7.54	$7.82	$7.90	$7.90	$262.39	$274.48	$273.34	$270.18
Seasonally adjusted	7.53	7.82	7.86	7.88	263.55	272.14	275.89	271.07
Mining	10.62	11.08	11.21	11.34	463.03	467.58	476.43	462.67
Construction	11.32	11.90	11.85	11.92	406.39	437.92	437.27	421.97
Manufacturing	8.34	8.69	8.71	8.75	326.93	344.99	341.43	338.63
Durable goods	8.89	9.23	9.26	9.30	352.93	370.12	367.62	364.56
Lumber and wood products	7.27	7.59	7.70	7.67	272.63	295.25	301.07	295.30
Furniture and fixtures	6.19	6.47	6.51	6.20	231.51	250.39	244.78	242.45
Stone, clay, and glass products	8.62	9.08	9.08	9.16	337.90	366.83	364.11	355.29
Primary metal products	11.20	11.49	11.57	11.53	443.52	450.41	452.39	449.67
Fabricated metal products	8.57	8.97	8.99	9.06	337.66	359.70	355.11	352.43
Machinery, except electrical	9.20	9.41	9.39	9.39	374.44	380.16	371.84	369.03
Electric and electronic equipment	7.96	8.45	8.47	8.53	316.81	329.69	335.41	334.38
Transportation equipment	10.82	11.44	11.41	11.51	437.13	474.76	467.81	468.46
Instruments and related products	7.94	8.66	8.75	8.76	317.60	349.86	351.75	346.02
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.29	6.66	6.73	6.72	241.54	259.74	259.78	251.33
Nondurable goods	7.54	7.96	7.97	8.01	291.04	311.24	307.64	305.18
Food and kindred products	7.74	8.06	8.06	8.10	307.28	319.98	313.53	311.04
Tobacco manufactures	9.56	9.63	9.87	10.43	366.15	364.98	361.24	384.87
Textile mill products	5.76	6.03	6.08	6.09	219.46	236.38	236.51	235.68
Apparel and other textile products	5.13	5.26	5.31	5.30	180.58	186.20	187.44	183.38
Paper and allied products	8.99	9.66	9.66	9.70	377.58	410.55	402.82	399.64
Printing and publishing	8.56	8.99	8.97	9.00	317.58	340.72	332.79	330.30
Chemicals and allied products	9.68	10.34	10.35	10.40	397.85	428.08	422.28	424.32
Petroleum and coal products	12.29	12.72	13.15	13.15	518.64	563.50	578.60	570.71
Rubber and misc. plastics products	7.49	7.89	7.90	7.93	298.[illegible]	317.97	316.79	313.24
Leather and leather products	5.22	5.44	5.48	5.50	184.27	196.38	195.64	188.10
Transportation and public utilities	10.13	10.62	10.66	10.68	397.10	415.24	409.34	405.84
Wholesale and retail trade	6.16	6.29	6.44	6.47	194.66	203.80	202.86	199.92
Wholesale trade	7.94	8.24	8.33	8.34	303.31	318.89	319.04	316.09
Retail trade	5.42	5.56	5.68	5.70	159.35	170.14	166.42	164.16
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.62	7.01	7.21	7.17	239.64	254.46	263.89	259.55
Services	6.79	7.12	7.19	7.15	220.68	232.82	234.39	231.66

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983 p	Feb. 1983 p	Percent change from: Feb. 1982-Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983 p	Feb. 1983 p	Percent change from: Jan. 1983-Feb. 1983
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	145.4	152.1	153.3	153.4	5.5	145.0	150.8	151.2	152.1	152.7	152.9	0.1
Constant (1977) dollars	93.3	94.5	95.3	N.A.	(2)	93.1	93.2	93.5	94.3	94.7	N.A.	(3)
Mining	156.0	163.4	164.5	165.8	6.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	136.5	143.9	143.2	143.8	5.3	137.9	142.3	141.0	143.8	143.4	145.2	1.3
Manufacturing	149.1	156.2	157.0	157.2	5.4	149.1	154.6	155.3	155.6	156.5	157.1	.4
Transportation and public utilities	146.3	154.2	154.7	155.3	6.2	146.0	151.1	152.3	153.4	154.4	155.0	.4
Wholesale and retail trade	143.3	147.8	149.9	150.1	4.7	142.5	147.6	148.1	148.6	148.9	149.2	.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	144.9	153.0	157.2	156.4	7.9	143.3	152.9	152.7	153.7	156.6	154.6	-1.2
Services	144.9	152.1	153.4	152.5	5.3	143.7	150.8	150.9	152.4	152.2	151.3	-.6

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change was 1.8 from January 1982 to January 1983, the latest month available.
3 Percent change was .4 from December 1982 to January 1983, the latest month available.
4 Mining is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983 p	Feb. 1983 p	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983 p	Feb. 1983 p
Total private	103.4	104.5	100.9	99.0	106.2	102.8	102.6	102.8	104.2	101.8
Goods-producing	91.8	87.8	85.1	83.0	95.6	87.2	86.7	86.4	89.7	86.5
Mining	139.4	114.1	111.5	104.4	143.7	115.2	113.8	112.8	114.4	107.5
Construction	86.4	96.8	88.5	80.0	102.9	97.2	97.4	97.0	106.5	94.9
Manufacturing	90.6	84.9	83.2	82.6	91.9	83.9	83.3	83.1	85.3	83.8
Durable goods	89.7	81.2	79.8	79.4	90.6	80.0	79.2	78.9	81.4	80.3
Lumber and wood products	74.0	79.8	80.2	79.8	77.5	78.2	79.7	80.3	86.7	83.6
Furniture and fixtures	89.9	90.2	87.2	86.3	90.0	86.0	86.3	86.8	89.8	86.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	76.6	75.9	73.0	70.9	82.4	78.0	76.8	75.6	78.5	76.2
Primary metal products	79.6	60.1	61.1	60.8	79.7	60.6	59.3	59.7	61.0	60.9
Fabricated metal products	87.0	80.1	78.6	77.8	88.1	78.4	77.5	77.3	79.7	78.7
Machinery, except electrical	105.3	82.8	80.2	79.7	104.4	83.0	81.1	80.3	80.0	79.0
Electric and electronic equipment	100.3	94.1	93.3	93.0	100.4	92.3	92.1	91.1	93.7	92.9
Transportation equipment	81.0	78.0	76.4	77.6	81.8	74.1	73.6	73.8	78.0	78.5
Instruments and related products	109.2	101.8	100.9	99.5	109.3	101.2	99.4	99.4	102.1	99.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	84.1	79.6	77.0	75.7	86.8	81.2	80.0	79.0	81.7	78.2
Nondurable goods	91.9	90.4	88.2	87.3	93.8	89.7	89.4	89.2	91.2	89.2
Food and kindred products	93.0	95.1	90.2	88.1	98.9	96.5	95.7	94.9	95.2	93.6
Tobacco manufactures	93.6	96.9	91.5	86.7	94.6	84.3	78.9	90.1	93.1	87.4
Textile mill products	79.5	76.4	74.9	74.9	79.9	75.4	75.1	74.4	77.9	75.4
Apparel and other textile products	88.7	83.1	82.9	82.0	90.0	83.9	83.5	83.1	88.8	83.2
Paper and allied products	93.9	92.5	90.1	88.9	95.4	90.9	90.8	90.6	90.7	90.2
Printing and publishing	106.6	108.8	105.1	104.3	107.2	105.1	105.5	105.5	106.7	105.0
Chemicals and allied products	96.9	93.8	92.2	93.2	97.6	93.3	92.9	93.2	93.4	94.0
Petroleum and coal products	90.4	95.7	93.3	92.5	96.1	96.5	97.0	97.3	98.1	98.8
Rubber and misc. plastics products	94.4	91.6	90.9	90.8	94.0	89.4	88.7	89.4	90.8	90.4
Leather and leather products	77.8	73.9	73.1	70.0	79.5	74.2	75.7	73.7	76.3	71.3
Service-producing	109.8	113.8	109.6	107.9	112.1	111.5	111.4	111.8	112.2	110.3
Transportation and public utilities	102.2	101.0	96.8	95.6	103.7	100.1	100.2	99.9	98.8	96.9
Wholesale and retail trade	102.7	109.7	102.5	99.3	106.3	104.8	104.3	104.9	105.4	103.0
Wholesale trade	108.9	108.1	105.9	104.0	110.7	107.9	107.4	107.0	107.3	105.7
Retail trade	100.3	110.2	101.2	97.5	104.6	103.6	103.1	104.0	104.7	102.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	116.1	117.1	117.5	116.2	116.8	117.0	117.2	117.6	118.5	117.1
Services	119.3	122.3	120.5	120.4	120.9	122.0	122.4	122.8	123.4	122.1

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1981	56.7	48.7	51.1	68.3	65.3	54.0	59.9	50.3	50.3	34.7	28.2	31.2
	1982	32.5	42.5	35.8	40.9	51.1	32.0	43.5	37.6	43.0	26.1	43.9	39.0
	1983	54.0p	48.1p										
Over 3-month span	1981	53.5	52.2	60.2	70.2	70.4	65.9	59.4	57.0	40.1	30.6	26.3	23.4
	1982	28.0	31.2	33.6	37.1	35.8	35.8	27.7	31.7	27.7	28.0	23.9	39.5p
	1983	44.1p											
Over 6-month span	1981	64.8	65.9	67.2	67.7	67.2	67.5	51.3	39.0	33.9	30.1	27.7	24.2
	1982	21.8	27.4	27.4	29.8	28.8	30.1	24.2	21.0	26.7	28.8p	29.3p	
	1983												
Over 12-month span	1981	73.9	71.0	70.4	62.1	50.0	63.3	35.2	33.6	31.5	27.2	27.7	25.8
	1982	23.1	23.1	21.2	18.8	18.0	21.0	25.8p	23.1p				
	1983												

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 186 private nonagricultural industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

Senator **Jepsen**. Thank you, Commissioner.

I would like to continue to identify the unemployment. We on this committee, we in this Congress, among other responsibilities, have a very direct one to do everything we can to provide a climate, an atmosphere, and actuality where there is access to people in this country to real jobs and to improve the employment picture.

In that, as you know, the American economy has undergone significant structural changes in recent years. I've addressed that and so have you. Jobs in the basic industries have declined while they've gone up in the service and technology oriented sectors.

In your opinion, have these structural changes created a serious mismatch between labor skills and available jobs for many Americans? We still hear people saying and in fact I notice myself that the paper does have many pages of jobs available. Why is this when we have such high unemployment?

Ms. **Norwood**. Well, you're quite right, Mr. Chairman. Many of these very basic industries, like steel, autos, and others, have been experiencing very real economic difficulties. Most of the people who have lost their jobs in these industries have been operatives, blue collar workers who have been working on assembly lines or craft workers who have been attempting to develop manufactured products.

Our employment growth in the past has been in the service producing sector. Some of that production has used fairly sophisticated techniques. Some of it has not. The work that the Bureau of Labor statistics occupational outlook program does has shown that the growth has been in many of the office and white collar kinds of jobs and the declines have been primarily in factory operatives. So there are some differences there.

Senator **Jepsen**. Now you mentioned in your statement that the rate for black workers dropped from 20.8 to 19.7. In that area, how important are the following factors in the structural unemployment among minorities? The lack of work experience which leads to unfamiliarity with accepted work habits or is it the lack of education which leads to a disadvantage in competing for jobs and discrimination? What role do these play? Why is this high percentage compared to the rest?

Ms. **Norwood**. Those are really rather perceptive comments. There are a lot of reasons for this. We find, for example, that a lot of the black teenagers who, as I indicated, have a very low employment-population ratio, somewhere around 19 percent, are living in families with very low incomes. There seems to be a clear relationship between teenagers having difficulty in the labor market on the one hand and families who have very few earners and who are living in poverty on the other. People who have less education and less skills have difficulty in the labor market. There's no question about that.

There were about 400,000 black teenagers unemployed and about 750,000 who were employed in February. There were more, of course, who were out of the labor market entirely.

Youth unemployment is a problem. It is one that I know the people in the Department of Labor are reviewing, and I'm sure that both parties in the Congress are attempting to look at.

Senator JEPSEN. I have one last question before I recognize the distinguished vice chairman of this committee.

The current jobs bill that we have before Congress would create, depending on who you talk to, an estimated anywhere from 200,000 to 600,000 jobs. Taking that with swath of number of jobs, if we could ignore any crowding out of private jobs, how much of a dent would this make in the Nation's unemployment problem?

Ms. NORWOOD. If everything else remained absolutely constant in terms of the labor force change and so on, about 100,000 jobs translates into approximately 0.1 percentage point of the unemployment rate.

Senator JEPSEN. Congressman Hamilton.

Representative HAMILTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Madam Commissioner, what chance, if any, is there that unemployment will rise in the next few months?

Ms. NORWOOD. As the economy moves into recovery, it is entirely possible that more people will be drawn into the labor force. If more people who have been out of the labor force, either for other activities or because they've been too discouraged, come into the labor force than there are jobs, it is entirely possible that unemployment would rise. In fact, it is usually typical as the economy goes into a recovery to have some period of rising unemployment as employment begins to increase.

Representative HAMILTON. So you can't say at this point that the trend on unemployment is clearly definitely down for the next half year or year?

Ms. NORWOOD. What I can say is that the trend in unemployment since December is definitely down. What will happen in the future, I don't know.

Representative HAMILTON. No predictions?

Ms. NORWOOD. I wouldn't speculate on it.

Representative HAMILTON. You conclude there was moderate improvement in the labor market. There are some figures in your release which are on the negative side and do not reflect improvement.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Representative HAMILTON. Are those figures reflecting seasonal factors by and large? Is that why you're able to conclude that there's moderate improvement?

Ms. NORWOOD. The reason I come to that conclusion is because I have examined the data for December, for January, and for February. As I reported to this committee last month when we released the January figures, I thought that the 330,000 increase in the payroll survey was exaggerated. I thought the increase in hours of work was too large an increase for a single month given the problems of seasonal adjustment in the month of January.

What we have seen in February is some correction, but not a wiping out of those improvements, and I think that's important. Between December and February, there has been an increase of 90,000 jobs in the manufacturing sector, and that comes after 18 months of very steady monthly declines in factory employment.

Representative HAMILTON. One of the things that strikes me when I talk to manufacturers in my district is that almost without exception they do not expect to return to employment levels of the peak of a few years back. Is there any way that you can tell how many jobs have been lost permanently in the manufacturing sector, even with recovery we'll not get those jobs back?

Ms. **Norwood**. I can't put a number on it but I think you're quite right that there are two things going on. One is that in some industries like steel, autos, textiles, it is generally agreed by most economists that as recovery comes the problems will not be fully resolved. Those companies will not be rehiring all of the people that they had at peak levels of employment. So I think that that's a very important point.

The other one is that we have had a period for some years of very poor productivity performance. We have gone through a recession that has been relatively steep and long. I think that we are going to be seeing employers attempting to bring about at this time whatever efficiencies they possibly can in order to improve their productivity positions before they go ahead and hire large numbers of people. And so it may well be that they will find that they can manage with fewer people.

Representative **Hamilton**. Can you identify the occupations and the industries where we can expect employment to grow in the next few years?

Ms. **Norwood**. We can in general terms look at what may be out there in the year 1990-95, but we don't have any more of a crystal ball than anyone else. Any projection of the future is based upon a particular set of assumptions and those assumptions may be right or wrong.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics does have an Occupational Outlook program in which we attempt to look at the various occupational training that might be necessary in the future and we'd be glad to submit something for the record.

Representative **Hamilton**. So if a local community then is working on the development of a retraining program, they could get some guidance from you as to what those workers ought to be retrained for?

Ms. **Norwood**. They can get some guidance from us on what the general trends 10 or 15 years from now might be. I would hope they would not use that information in order to decide exactly how many welders or engineers or something else they should train because——

Representative **Hamilton**. Could you just have one of your people let me know what kind of services are available from the Department to help in that particular situation?

Ms. **Norwood**. I would be glad to, Congressman Hamilton.

Representative **Hamilton**. I would just like to know for purposes of my own constituency.

Senator **Jepsen**. Excuse me. Could we broaden that to, in addition to giving it to Congressman Hamilton, would you provide it to the committee so all members may have it?

Representative **Hamilton**. That's a good suggestion, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. **Norwood**. I would be glad to. May I just say that the role of the Bureau of Labor Statistics—and I'm sure you understand this—is to provide information. Services are provided by the Employment and Training Administration.

Representative HAMILTON. We've got to get all the help we can from any source.

Ms. NORWOOD. We keep trying.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

Economic Growth and Employment Projections

The Bureau develops and publishes long-term economic projections, based upon certain specified assumptions, that include projections of aggregate labor force, potential demand, industrial output, and employment in industry and occupational detail. These projections provide a comprehensive and integrated framework for analyzing the implications of likely economic growth trends for the national economy and for employment in each industry and occupation. Occupational projections and descriptive information are provided for use in vocational guidance and education planning. In addition, the Bureau develops methods and provides technical assistance to State employment security agencies for use in State and area occupational employment projections. Bureau projections are based upon extensive analysis of current and past economic and employment relationships and on special occupational studies. This work provides the basis for a variety of reports on current employment requirements. Labor requirements studies include such programs as Federal grants for mass transit and military sales and grants to other countries.

The Bureau's programs on economic growth are authorized by an act of July 7, 1930, which provides the the Bureau of Labor Statistics "collect, collate, report, and publish full and complete statistics on the volume of and changes in employment. . ." (46 Stat. 1019) (29 U.S.C. 2).

For more information on programs in this section, call 202-523-1450.

Economic Growth

Projections of U.S. Economic Growth and Industry Employment

Data available
- Projections of total gross national product (GNP), demand and income composition of GNP, and aggregate components of demand specified by 160 industry groups under alternative assumptions for basic economic variables (labor force, unemployment, productivity, etc.) and government economic policies.
- Industry projections include final demand (consumers, government, investment, net exports), output, and employment.
- Projected input-output tables including interindustry employment tables.
- Projections of the labor force by age, sex, and race under 3 alternative growth scenarios.

Coverage
- Total U.S. economy and major sectors and industries.

Source of data
- Secondary sources.

Reference period-
- 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990.

Form of publication
- Articles in *Monthly Labor Review*—as completed.
- Bulletins—as completed.

Uses
- Basis for evaluating alternative policy options affecting medium- and long-term outlook.
- Framework for analyzing future problems of labor utilization.
- Basis for developing estimates of occupational requirements by industry.
- Basis for evaluating the future size and quality of the labor force.

Major research in progress
- Reestimation of models, incorporation of 1972 input-output tables, and revision of 1990 tables.
- Evaluation of alternative models of labor force participation.

Job Requirements Studies

Data available

- Job requirements related to expenditures for selected Federal and other programs, by industry. These are special studies initiated at the request of other agencies or to assess current economic problems or changes.

Coverage

- 160 industries.

Source of data

- Varied.

Reference period

- Varied.

Form of publication

- Articles in *Monthly Labor Review*—as completed.

Uses

- Evaluation of employment effects of programs.
- Analyses of problems of labor utilization and supply.

National-State Industry-Occupational Matrix System

Data available

- Distribution of employment by occupation and industry.
- National matrix and State and area matrices (based on 1970 Census of Population data) include 470 occupations or occupation groups in 260 industries. National data available for 1970, 1978, and 1990; State and area data for 1970, 1976, and 1985.
- State matrices for 27 States (based on Occupational Employment Statistics survey data) include over 1,500 occupations in 300 industries, for 1976 and 1982.

Coverage

- Total employment, all economic sectors—census-based matrix.
- Wage and salary employment, all economic sectors except agriculture and private households—survey-based matrix.

Source of data

- 1970 Census of Population for national, State, and area matrices.
- Occupational Employment Statistics surveys for 27 States.
- Secondary sources and technological studies.

Reference period

- Target dates generally 10 years from base period.

Form of publication

- National matrices available from National Technical Information Service.
- State matrices from State employment security agencies.

Uses

- Analysis of changes in occupational structure resulting from changes in technology, output, product mix, and other factors.
- Projections of occupational requirements for use in career guidance, planning educational and training programs, and analyzing the impact of government programs on employment.
- State and area data used as a basis for placement activities in State employment services.

State and Area Projections

Data available

- Methods and technical assistance to cooperating State employment security agencies to produce current and historical occupational employment estimates, industry and occupational employment projections, and job openings resulting from economic growth and replacement needs, for the State as a whole and for labor market areas of 50,000 or more population.

Coverage

- Total employment, all economic sectors—census-based matrix.
- Wage and salary employment, all economic sectors except agriculture and private households—survey-based matrix.

Source of data

- 1970 Census of Population for national, State, and area matrices.
- Occupational Employment Statistics surveys for 27 States.
- Secondary sources and technological studies.

Reference period

- Target dates generally 10 years from base period.

Form of publication

- State and area data published by State employment security agencies.
- Methodologies described in BLS Matrix/Projections numbered memoranda series.

Uses

- Planning education and training programs, particularly vocational education and CETA programs.
- Career guidance.
- State occupational information systems and career information systems.
- State and local economic development activities.
- Employment counseling.
- Market analysis.

National Occupational Projections

Data available

- Matrix shows distribution of employment by occupation and industry for 470 occupations and occupational groups and 200 industries, based on 1970 Census of Population data. Available for 1970, 1978, and projections to 1990. Includes projections of job openings by occupation.

Coverage

- Total employment, all sectors.

Source of data

- 1970 Census of Population.
- Secondary sources and technological studies.

Form of publication

- Available from National Technical Information Service.

Uses

- Data on occupational trends and projections used in vocational guidance and counseling, including preparation of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*.
- Evaluation of national training policies.
- Analysis of industry and technological trends.
- Market research.

Occupational Outlook Handbook

Data available

- For each occupation: Employment outlook, location of jobs, earnings, nature of the work, training, entry requirements, advancement, and working conditions.
- For each industry: Employment outlook, location, principal occupations, earnings, nature of the industry, training,'entry requirements, advancement, and working conditions.

Coverage

- Several hundred occupations and 35 major industries.

Source of data

- Personal contacts with business firms, professional societies, trade associations, labor organizations, educational institutions, and government agencies.
- Analysis of secondary data on employment, personal consumption expenditures, output, and earnings.
- Analysis of education and training statistics, and demographic and technological developments.

Form of publication

- Biennial bulletin—*Occupational Outlook Handbook.*
- Reprints of *Handbook* chapters—*Occupational Outlook Reprint Series.*
- Biennial bulletin—*Occupational Outlook for College Graduates.*
- Biennial bulletin—*Occupational Projections and Training Data.*
- Quarterly periodical—*Occupational Outlook Quarterly.*

Uses

- Vocational guidance and counseling.
- Personnel work.
- Basic reference on occupational trends.

Major research in progress

- Development of improved data on labor force separation rates by specific occupation.
- Development of information on occupational supply that can by used, along with information on demand, to improve analysis of job opportunities in specific fields.

Economic Growth

- *Methodology for Projections of Industry Employment to 1990,*
  Bulletin 2036 (Feb. 1980).
- *Historical and Projected Input-Output Tables of the Economic Growth Project,*
  Bulletin 2056 (Feb. 1980).
- *Capital Stock Estimates for Input-Output Industries: Methods and Data,*
  Bulletin 2034 (Sept. 1979).
- *An Evaluation of BLS Projections of 1975 Production and Employment, (Monthly Labor Review),* Aug. 1979.
- *Employment Projections for the 1980's,*
  Bulletin 2030 (June 1979).
- *Employment Requirements of Mass Transit,*
  Bulletin 1989 (1978).
- *The Influence of Energy on Industry Output and Employment, (Monthly Labor Review),* Dec. 1979.
- *Time Series Data for Input-Output Industries: Output, Prices, and Employment,*
  Bulletin 2018 (1978).

Occupational Outlook

- *A Counselor's Guide to Occupational Information,*
  Bulletin 2042 (1980).
- *Exploring Careers,*
  Bulletin 2001 (1980) (single volume and 15 separate booklets).
- *Industry-Occupational Employment Matrix 1970, 1978, 1990,*
  (1980).[1]
- *Measuring Labor Force Movements: A New Approach,*
  Report 581 (1980).
- *New Occupational Rates of Labor Force Separations, (Monthly Labor Review),* Mar. 1980.

[1] Available only from National Technical Information Service.

Other Information Services

In addition to its various publications, the Bureau provides a number of other information services. These include release of certain categories of unpublished data, preparation of special surveys and tabulations, duplication of data base tapes, sale of statistical software programs, and consultative services on the application, uses, and limitations of BLS data. This section of *Major Programs* describes these services and outlines Bureau policy regarding their availability and cost.

Considerations governing information services

Two major considerations govern the Bureau's release of information and the availability of its data and services:

Confidentiality. The Bureau adheres to a rigorous policy of confidentiality to assure the privacy of all its respondents. The confidential data which the Bureau collects are available only in formats (normally statistical summaries) which assure that the identity of individual respondents will not be disclosed. Survey sample composition is held confidential as well. In addition, the Bureau will observe any legal disclosure restrictions placed on data furnished by outside agencies or sources, such as the Bureau of the Census. The BLS confidentiality procedures apply equally to any special survey which is undertaken on behalf of a requesting organization.

Priorities. The Bureau has determined that, as resources permit, special requests will be handled concurrently with the regular tabulation and publication programs. Priorities are given to work of importance to the national interest, work for other Federal agencies, and work for State and local governments. Other requests will be given priority in the order in which they are accepted. It may be necessary, because of the pressure of higher priority work, to reject reimbursable projects that would otherwise be accepted.

Unpublished data

Data may not be published for a number of reasons. These may include:

Confidentiality. The data are not summarized at a high enough level to protect the identity of individual respondents. The Bureau will not violate its pledge of confidentiality to respondents by releasing individual respondent data or any aggregated data which fail to pass rigorous disclosure tests.

Validity. The data do not meet the Bureau's strict statistical standards of validity. For example, a high rate of response errors might make a set of data meaningless in some situations. Judgments about validity are made on a case-by-case basis.

Demand. The Bureau generates some data as byproducts or intermediate stages of certain programs. Often there is not great enough public demand for these data to justify publication. However, the Bureau will release any such summary files to interested parties at cost of duplication, when data meet the requirement of confidentiality.

All unpublished data furnished by the Bureau will be accompanied, so far as possible, by descriptions of the data, appropriate statements of limitations, and other needed technical documentation. Many of the available files are byproducts of published reports and may be of marginal statistical reliability when used for other purposes. Corrections made in the final publication have not always been carried back to the data files. These and other technical difficulties may require careful handling by the user and perhaps some correction of minor discrepancies and inconsistencies if the files are to be used in intensive analyses or with tabulations that require absolute consistency in the data. The BLS can provide copies of these files as they stand; however, it cannot take the responsibility for correcting, for individual users, deficiencies that may be discovered during further processing of these data.

Special surveys and tabulations

The Bureau often receives requests from both public and private agencies to conduct surveys for them. Because the Bureau adheres to rigorous confidentiality standards, patrons of such surveys ordinarily receive aggregated data rather than data from which the identities of individual respondents can be inferred. For some programs, however, the Bureau obtains permission from each respondent to release individual establishment data to the contracting organization.

The Bureau carefully examines each request for a special survey in terms of the following factors, to determine whether it should undertake the project:

Public interest. The Bureau must determine that the results will be of general interest and usefulness to the public.

Extent of relation to Bureau mission. The statutory authority of the Bureau is limited to the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data pertaining to labor economics. The focus of its professional staff expertise is therefore primarily in this field.

Availability elsewhere of the required technical skills. Because of its limited resources, the Bureau ordinarily undertakes only those projects for which no other equally or better qualified organizations exist to do the work.

Representative **Hamilton**. All right. You've got what appears to me to be a fairly significant drop in the rate for black unemployment. Is it significant? Is there some kind of statistical quirk in there? Does it indicate that they've benefited more from the moderate improvement that you see in the economy than whites? White employment has gone down. While male employment has gone down—adult men.

Ms. **Norwood**. The unemployment rate for whites has gone up: For blacks the rate has gone down.

Representative **Hamilton**. The rate for black workers dropped. Why is that happening?

Ms. **Norwood**. I don't know the answer to that. What I can say, however, is that the black population has experienced considerable difficulties in the labor market for some time and in fact never really recovered from the 1980 recession. This is not a recent kind of problem for them. The unemployment rate for black adult men was 20.5 percent in December. It is now down to 18.7. So there is some improvement, but it is a very high unemployment rate in any case.

Representative **Hamilton**. Thank you.

Senator **Jepsen**. Congressman Lungren.

Representative **Lungren**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. Norwood, a few minutes ago in response to a question from Congressman Hamilton about what the long-term trend over the next 6 months on unemployment might be, you mentioned that if the economy starts to recover there may be a growth in those seeking jobs but, of course, that all depends on the assumptions you make. If we were to assume that inflation would continue to abate and real incomes rise, would not that tend to keep down the number of secondary workers entering into the market or are there other forces that would overcome those particular assumptions?

Ms. **Norwood**. Mr. Lungren, there are a number of different views about what the forces are that bring people into the labor market. In general, there is the view—which I do not happen to agree with—that the reason that women are in the labor market looking for work and working is because of the high inflation that we've had. I think that we have seen an unprecedented increase of women coming into the labor market during the 1970's, particularly for the 25- to 34-year age group. Many of those women—not all of them, but most of them are there to stay because we have an economy now in which many families are used to having two earners and it would be quite a reduction in their standards of living to have those additional funds not coming in every month.

So you have that kind of a situation and you also have had a very different view of how women look at themselves. Many women want to work and are out looking for work.

During a recessionary period, the increase in the labor force slows down, but we have had some signs now after a slowdown last year that the increases in the labor force have resumed and, in fact, over the last year, even with the recession we've had, there were more than a million women entering the labor force. And that happened as we have had some considerable deceleration in the rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index during the last year.

Representative **Lungren**. Ms. Norwood, in your statement you mention that the employment rate between December and February rose in payroll jobs by 150,000 yet you call this slow and say that it probably reflects employer attempts to implement plant efficiencies and worker productivity before staff expansion

Is it reasonable to assume that then you do expect a faster employment growth as the private industry clears up virtually everything they can do on plant efficiency and worker productivity? In other words, can we expect some staff expansion on the part of the private sector in the future?

Ms. **Norwood**. I'll leave that speculation to you, sir. All I was pointing out was that there has been an increase between December and February and that it has been a more moderate increase than we had thought before based upon the January data.

Representative **Lungren**. In the beginning stages of the last couple of recoveries, initial unemployment claims fell. However, I'm advised after looking at some of these statistics that those declines came nowhere near to the declining trend that has occurred in initial claims since September.

Could this large falloff in initial unemployment claims these past several months have any effect on how quickly we will have employment growth or the rate at which unemployment will fall during the first part of this recovery?

Ms. **Norwood**. We have had a reduction in recent weeks in the number of initial claims filed. It goes up and down some, but there has been overll a declining trend and we had a reduction in the unemployment rate since December. Now I don't know what that means for the future but that's what we have had.

Representative **Lungren**. At least based on some statistics we have developed for our annual report, it appears that significant changes in the unemployment rate generally lag the recovery by two to three quarters. Is there anything in the statistics that have come out of this recession and what many of us think is the beginnings of a recovery that suggests that this relationship will be any different in this recovery; that is, that you will have a major difference in the lag of two to three quarters?

Ms. **Norwood**. It's possible. We have already had a decline since December in unemployment and we have had some increase in employment. Employment usually, particularly in the payroll survey, tends to be a coincident indicator. I think we have to leave to the National Bureau of Economic Research the determination of whether we have actually reached the trough or not and I will not try to outguess them. There are a lot of different kinds of data that do need to be looked at. But we do have some I think quite moderate but hopeful signs in employment and unemployment.

Representative **Lungren**. Thank you.

Senator **Jepsen**. Before I recognize Congressman Scheuer, if I may just ask one quick question.

If a college student over the Christmas holidays came back to his home and went to work in a local department store for the holiday vacation time or over the holidays and then afterward went back to school, would they be counted within this unemployment figure that you have?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes, sir, but only if they were looking for work and were currently available to work.

Senator **Jepsen**. They would?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes. The definition of unemployment that is used in the household survey—and there's a scientifically selected sample of 65,000 households roughly in the country—is as follows: We ask them first if they're working, what their labor force activity is. And if a person is at work for 1 hour or more during a week, then he's classified as employed. If the person through the rest of the battery of questions—it's a carefully structured questionnaire—responds that he or she did not work for at least 1 hour during the survey week, is currently available for work and has searched for work during the preceding 4 weeks, then the person is classified as unemployed and that includes students; it includes part-time people; it includes full-time people. Persons neither working nor looking for work are counted as "not in the labor force." To recap, students with jobs are "employed"; Those without jobs who are looking for work and available to work are "unemployed," but the majority are doing neither and thus are "not in the labor force."

The reason for this unemployment concept is because we look at the unemployment data system as an attempt to measure the supply of labor that is out there available for work. In all of our releases we emphasize the fact that this overall number hides a great deal and that one needs to look behind the overall unemployment rate. You can look at it by family type; you can look at it by race; you can look at it in terms of adults or students or in terms of those at least 25 years of age or under 25, or even over 55 years of age. So we have all those pieces of information and we need to continually emphasize that the particular circumstances of individuals who have unemployment differs very greatly depending upon the situation in which they are.

Senator **Jepsen**. I want to pursue this again a little later. Congressman Scheuer.

Representative **Scheuer**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I would be happy to pursue your question because it's a very stimulating question.

Let's talk about some of these different groups. I'd like particularly for us to think about the young kids in our society. We have lived through a period of very high, especially teenage, black urban unemployment that goes over and above 50 percent, and that's a very poisonous, socially unhealthy situation that concerns all of us.

Given the fact that even if steel and if autos come back they probably won't come back with all of those jobs and jobs they come back with will require a higher level of skills than they have had in the past. Inasmuch as many of these teenage kids have not completed 12 years of school and, if they have, many of them are functionally illiterate, could you take us to the mountaintop and tell us how do we impact this structural teenage unemployment problem?

How can we make inroads? Is it by traditional job-training programs or do we ask the corporations to take these kids in and pay them on a work-study basis and perhaps reward them financially with increases in their skills? Do we look perhaps to a computer linkage between people and jobs over a time period perhaps with some training mixed in as they do in Japan? Do we try and exempt kids from the minimum wages to get them on a lower step on the job ladder but nevertheless on the ladder? There's been a lot of discussion of that. How do we fine tune our thinking and stop shooting with a 12-gage shotgun and begin shooting with a high-powered rifle with a power scope to help these kids get into the job market and give them the aids that they need to do that job?

Ms. **Norwood**. Well, I think the first thing that we can do is to sharpen the focus on who the people are who are unemployed. We know, for example, that in the month of February there were 340,000 black teenagers who were unemployed. We know also that there were in our Hispanic population slightly less than a million people of all ages, who were unemployed, and you have characterized some of the problems they have. There may be others. I don't know.

I think it is for the Congress and those in the administration dealing with policy to determine what the policy responses to the problem should be. I think it's tremendously important for us to sharpen the focus on the groups of people who are experiencing difficulties. We have talked about people who are students. Some students are in great difficulty. Many are not. And yet they all certainly want work. We have a lot of information about the almost 10 million families maintained by women, and generally when those women are unemployed there is no other earner in the family.

We also know that in many of the husband-and-wife families of this country when one person, either husband or wife, becomes unemployed, there is sometimes a support system by having someone else in the family who is employed, at least for some temporary period.

So what we need to do really is to sharpen our focus by looking at the different groups of people who are unemployed. There's a lot of turnover in unemployment in this country. Someone who is unemployed for 1 week and finds another job within a few weeks is not nearly in the situation as the people who are unemployed for 6 months or more. That, of course, is a much smaller group, 2.7 million. It's not the total 11.5 million that we have.

So what we need to do is take that 11.5 million and break it down to see where the problems are. Some people call that structural as distinct from macro policy. I don't know what it should be called, but we ought to be sharpening our focus on the groups that need help.

Senator **Jepsen**. In defining unemployment, a college student who, just for the sake of this conversation, is going to college to get an education for primarily I assume to become gainfully employed and a contributing member of society, and so they are preparing for future employment, and yet hundreds of thousands of them coming home over the holidays and work part time and then go back to school—they weren't employed before they came home, they are not really looking for work, and practically, realistically or honestly can't be categorized as unemployed people because they are going to college, and yet they were added and were included in the January unemployment statistics. Is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Let me put it this way. Those people who are on payrolls are counted in the payroll surveys. So if those students were working in the local department store, they would be counted as employed.

Senator JEPSEN. So this decrease in unemployment in January included a really substantial increase in the unemployment figures because of these college students who worked just during the Christmas holidays—and I see the nodding of the head and so on. Isn't that a little bit misleading?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I don't think it is. That's why I suggest that we always look at the different groups which make up this unemployment. But let me make one point, Mr. Chairman, and that is that we have every June a lot of people coming out of school looking for work in the summer. We always have people at various vacation periods who may be coming into the labor force. We know that. We have a seasonal adjustment process which attempts to deal with that, and so I think we do take account of it in a way which permits the data not to provide an exaggerated change because of that.

If that happens every Christmas, for example, then that would be removed in the seasonable adjustment process.

I think the important thing is that different people in an employment situation have different needs. There are college students and there are high school students who have desperate need for a job not just during 1 week of the year by through the entire year. There are others who do not. And I think that's the kind of thing we ought to look at.

We do have information which we can supply for the record on the numbers of people in October who are unemployed who have been at school, and I'd be glad to do that.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY SCHOOL LEVEL, SEX, AND AGE, OCTOBER 1981 AND 1982

[Numbers in thousands]

Enrollment status, sex and age	Population		Labor force		Labor force participation rate		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
Both sexes	15,909	15,624	7,352	7,194	46.2	46.0	1,062	1,202	14.4	16.7
16 to 19 years	11,208	10,725	4,706	4,398	42.0	41.0	855	916	18.2	20.8
20 to 24 years	4,701	4,897	2,646	2,796	56.3	57.1	207	286	7.8	10.2
High school	8,108	7,701	3,276	2,970	40.4	38.6	655	707	20.0	23.8
College	7,800	7,923	4,076	4,222	52.3	53.3	406	496	10.0	11.7
Full-time students	6,503	6,546	2,901	2,992	44.6	45.7	346	381	11.9	12.7
Part-time students	1,297	1,377	1,175	1,230	90.6	89.3	60	115	5.1	9.3
Men, total	8,150	7,991	3,803	3,628	46.7	45.4	543	674	14.3	18.6
16 to 19 years	5,683	5,457	2,448	2,211	43.1	40.5	425	493	17.4	22.3
20 to 24 years	2,467	2,534	1,355	1,417	54.9	55.9	118	181	8.7	12.8
High school	4,224	4,045	1,805	1,589	42.7	39.3	348	417	19.3	26.2
College	3,925	3,945	1,998	2,038	50.9	51.7	194	258	10.2	12.7
Full-time students	3,324	3,336	1,438	1,481	43.3	44.9	167	186	11.6	12.6
Part-time students	601	609	560	557	93.2	91.5	27	72	4.8	12.9
Women, total	7,759	7,633	3,549	3,566	45.7	46.7	519	528	14.6	14.8
16 to 19 years	5,525	5,270	2,258	2,187	40.9	41.5	430	423	19.0	19.3
20 to 24 years	2,234	2,363	1,291	1,379	57.8	58.4	89	105	6.9	7.6

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY SCHOOL LEVEL, SEX, AND AGE, OCTOBER 1981 AND 1982—Continued

[Numbers in thousands]

Enrollment status, sex and age	Population		Labor force		Labor force participation rate		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
High school	3,884	3,656	1,471	1,381	37.9	37.8	307	290	20.9	21.0
College	3,875	3,978	2,078	2,184	53.6	54.9	212	238	10.5	10.9
Full-time students	3,179	3,210	1,463	1,511	46.0	47.1	179	195	12.2	12.9
Part-time students	696	768	615	673	88.4	87.6	33	43	5.4	6.4

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: October 1982, Current Population Survey Supplement.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY SEX, YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, AND AGE, OCTOBER 1981 AND 1982

[Numbers in thousands]

Years of school completed, sex and age	Population		Labor force		Labor force participation rate		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
Not enrolled, 16 to 24 years	21,037	20,828	17,231	16,882	81.9	81.1	2,580	3,129	15.0	18.5
Men, total	10,018	9,947	9,185	9,056	91.7	91.0	1,397	1,742	15.2	19.2
Less than 4 years high school	2,746	2,600	2,346	2,193	85.4	84.3	582	684	24.8	31.2
4 years high school	5,360	5,313	5,002	4,915	93.3	92.5	673	851	13.5	17.3
1 to 3 years college	1,280	1,333	1,229	1,262	96.0	94.7	100	148	8.1	11.7
4 years college or more	632	701	608	687	96.2	98.0	42	58	6.9	8.4
16 to 19 years	2,355	2,358	2,019	1,970	85.7	83.5	433	542	21.4	27.5
Less than 4 years high school	1,028	981	824	765	80.2	78.0	236	297	28.6	38.8
4 years high school or more	1,327	1,377	1,195	1,205	90.1	87.5	197	245	16.5	20.3
20 to 24 years	7,664	7,589	7,166	7,087	93.5	93.4	963	1,200	13.4	16.9
Less than 4 years high school	1,718	1,620	1,523	1,428	88.6	88.1	346	387	22.7	27.1
4 years high school or more	5,946	5,969	5,643	5,659	94.9	94.8	617	813	10.9	14.4
Women, total	11,019	10,881	8,046	7,826	73.0	71.9	1,183	1,387	14.7	17.7
Less than 4 years high school	2,396	2,455	1,155	1,159	48.2	47.2	361	382	31.2	33.0
4 years high school	6,091	5,903	4,671	4,464	76.7	75.6	663	769	14.2	17.2
1 to 3 years college	1,646	1,691	1,384	1,428	84.1	84.4	125	160	9.0	11.2
4 years college or more	885	833	835	775	94.4	93.0	34	76	4.1	9.8
16 to 19 years	2,533	2,542	1,758	1,739	69.4	68.4	417	467	23.7	26.9
Less than 4 years high school	893	910	434	442	48.6	48.6	178	172	41.0	38.9
4 years high school or more	1,640	1,632	1,324	1,297	80.7	79.5	239	295	18.1	22.7
20 to 24 years	8,486	8,339	6,290	6,086	74.1	73.0	766	921	12.2	15.1
Less than 4 years high school	1,504	1,545	723	719	48.1	46.5	183	212	25.3	29.5
4 years high school or more	6,982	6,794	5,567	5,367	79.7	79.0	583	709	10.5	13.2

Source: October 1982, Current Population Survey Supplement.

Senator **Jepsen**. I think the committee may pursue this a little further in some form of formal hearing, identifying and really taking and laying it out on the table so everybody will know just what we include as folks being unemployed. I've got a stomach feeling that we thrash around and agonize and that may be an impossible motion and expended effort on something that was distracting from the real goal of working toward the structurally unemployed, the real goal of working toward the structurally unemployed, that is, the people have responsibility either for themselves or for someone else financially in this society of ours. Those who do not have a financial responsibility for themselves or for someone else—that work either for a lark or to occupy their time or something over the holiday vacation—being included in the total statistics. And any effort being dedicated toward trying to research and solve that particular problem which frankly may not, in my opinion, be a problem. We are going to look into that. I think we don't have the time now and Senator Mattingly is next. We'll have a hearing on this.

Ms. NORWOOD. I'd just like to indicate for the record, Mr. Chairman, that the unemployment rate for persons 25 years and over in the month of February was 8.2 percent, and it is down from 8.6 percent in December. We do publish that in table A-5 and people will be able to make their own judgments about the groups they want to put in or take out of the unemployment data system.

Senator JEPSEN. Thank you. Senator Mattingly.

Senator MATTINGLY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioner Norwood, if the pork barrel jobs bill is passed Monday and goes in effect Tuesday, how many jobs will it create?

Ms. NORWOOD. I have no idea.

Senator MATTINGLY. And I don't think any body in the House side did either. The major question, I guess, is how we're going to create jobs in this country. Everybody keeps batting things about all the time, but it is a critical situation which I'm sure you agree with too. But don't you agree that we shouldn't make any radical moves to create jobs?

Ms NORWOOD. Well, I rely on your good judgment to decide what is radical and what isn't.

Senator MATTINGLY. Well, have you got any opinions on the bill they passed in the House?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, sir. I had some difficulty in reading the newspaper reports on it this morning to understand what was in it.

Senator MATTINGLY. We'll make available a copy of the House bill so you can read it. I read it last night and it's very interesting.

The trade deficit is going to be enormous once again this year and there's conjecture that it might be double what it was in 1982. Wouldn't you think it would be better to look in that area and try to increase our trade and create jobs? Wouldn't that probably create more jobs than I think what's in the jobs bill?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, as you know, I leave policy decisions to you people who are expert at them. I do feel that we have some serious problems in that the economies of the rest of the world are in great difficulty and that clearly is affecting our trade position.

Senator MATTINGLY. But do we lose approximately 20,000 to 25,000 jobs per billion-dollar loss in trade?

Ms. NORWOOD. In exports you mean?

Senator MATTINGLY. Yes.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I'm not sure what those relationships are. It's very difficult to relate specific amounts of trade to particular jobs.

Senator MATTINGLY. Whether we get them from you or whoever we get them from, I believe the figures show that.

Ms. NORWOOD. It is an important element.

Senator MATTINGLY. If in fact we did have another doubled loss in the export trade deficit from what it was in 1982, it would certainly be a tremendous loss, wouldn't it, in jobs?

Ms. NORWOOD. Of course, a large part of our trade deficit has been oil, and oil prices are declining.

Senator MATTINGLY. It would be hard to convince the farmers of that I think.

Let me ask you one other question. What is the mobility in the jobs force as far as construction? Do you have figures for the last 4 or 5 years that show what the mobility is? Do they in fact move to the Houstons as they used to, from one side of the country to the other, to follow the job markets?

Ms. NORWOOD. We don't have very much information on particular industries and the shifts from one local area to the next. There may be some data from the Census Bureau.

Senator MATTINGLY. But the Bureau of Labor Statistics wouldn't know where the labor moved? You wouldn't know of the shifting labor force?

Ms. NORWOOD. We do know something about the shifts in the labor force and we will try to take a look at that and submit it for the record.

Senator MATTINGLY. The reason why I'm asking is I'd like to have it by Monday when we take up the jobs bill, the pork barrel bill, because I'm sort of of the opinion that a lot of times construction workers move. I think some of the parts of the bill have been geared to high unemployment areas which is not a bad idea, but if you're just going to create jobs and spend Government money to do a project that's just going to be a symbolic project, it's really not worthwhile; and I would like to be reinforced with some information. I do think if you build a worthwhile—say a military construction of housing somewhere that is needed, that in fact the work force does move. I see it in the area where I live and I think it would be a help to us to prepare for the—I won't refer to the pork barrel again—but the jobs bill that's coming to us Monday.

That's all the questions I have, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Senator JEPSEN. All right. I now recognize Congressman Scheuer again and the Chair thanks the Congressman for his deference and his courtesy in following through on some of my questions and I will now recognize the Congressman for his full time for questioning.

Representative SCHEUER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I really just have one question.

Focusing in on the question of teenage unemployment, of all the options available to you that I mentioned before and that you have mentioned, what do you think are the critical one or two or a package that would help us integrate teenagers, particularly black urban teenagers, into the job market?

Ms. NORWOOD. The only comment that I would have is that there are two basic problems, I think, for some of the most critical unemployment among our teenage population. One is that many of their families are living in a very poor economic environment. One out of three of the families are maintained by women and many of the black unemployed teenagers are living in poverty. I think that's a serious problem which is related to employment experience. And the other is education. Any one with poor skills and less education than others has more difficulty in the labor market.

Representative **SCHEUER**. Madam Commissioner, this is part of the background that we all have when we come to this problem. We know these black teenage kids come from poor families. We know many of them have inadequate literacy and job skills.

What I'm asking you is, taking that as a given, what specific programs would you recommend to us that will get to the heart of the matter? Is it lowering the minimum wage? Is it getting some kind of a computerized hookup between people and jobs with perhaps a training period in the middle? Is it Government-subsidized, on-the-job work-study programs by Government? There have been a lot of things suggested. How do you suggest we face up to the problems of young teenagers, many of them black, coming from poor families without adequate skills? What do we do about it?

Ms. **NORWOOD**. As Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, I'm here to report to you on what the data show. I have to leave to others in the Department of Labor and in the administration and in the Congress who have responsibility for policy the issues involved in what should be done about it.

Were I to speculate or to provide any personal opinions on any policy issues, I think that the credibility of our role in the Bureau of Labor Statistics as providing rigidly objective factual information would be violated.

Representative **SCHEUER**. Thank you.

Ms. **NORWOOD**. I hope you understand, sir.

Senator **JEPSEN**. Thank you, Congressman Scheuer.

Senator Sarbanes.

Senator **SARBANES**. Thank you.

Ms. Norwood, what is the percentage now of the unemployed who are not drawing unemployment insurance?

Ms. **NORWOOD**. Roughly 51 percent of the total unemployed are getting UI benefits. Was that your question or was it related to the exhaustees?

Senator **SARBANES**. Let me put it another way. In other words, about half of those who are unemployed are drawing unemployment benefits; is that right, 51 percent?

Ms. **NORWOOD**. That's right.

Senator **SARBANES**. Now what is the other figure that you wanted to give me of those who have exhausted——

Ms. **NORWOOD**. Well, I didn't really want to give it to you because it's not an up-to-date figure. It comes out of an administrative data system. But in the month of December, there were 423,000 people who had exhausted their UI benefits.

Mr. **PLEWES**. Senator, in the month of December, the latest figures we have available, 423,000 people had exhausted regular benefits; 94,000 had exhausted the extended benefits program that provides an additional 13 weeks of benefits; and 308,000 had exhausted the Federal supplemental program which is the new program that started in October.

Senator **SARBANES**. As I recall earlier, a lesser percentage were drawing unemployment insurance.

Ms. **NORWOOD**. Yes.

Senator **SARBANES**. I take it the figure is up because of the extension of the Federal program, the additional supplemental; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right. The regular UI is about 40 percent of total unemployment.

Senator SARBANES. Are these figures the lowest they have been in any postwar recession or depression?

Ms. NORWOOD. In 1980 they were somewhat lower.

Mr. PLEWES. It's lower than the 1974-75 figure, Senator, but it's about the same as it was in the short 1980 recession.

Senator SARBANES. The number of people drawing unemployment insurance?

Mr. PLEWES. That's right.

Senator SARBANES. It was down to 40 percent at that time?

Mr. PLEWES. In June 1980, it was 41 percent; about the same as it is right now, for regular programs. There weren't as many people on extended programs then, so the total percentage of 45 percent was less than at present. When you go back to the 1974-75 recession, on total, there were 67 percent at the highest point and for regular programs there were 56 percent.

Senator SARBANES. On your State figures, the unemployment percentage figures for the 10 largest States, which table was that?

Ms. NORWOOD. A-13. There has been very little movement among the 10 States between January and February on unemployment. Those figures, as you know, have somewhat larger variances associated with them.

Senator SARBANES. Are there regional unemployment figures or only the 10 largest States?

Ms. NORWOOD. We can provide for the record the regional data. I don't have it with me.

Senator SARBANES. Because I notice here that, for instance, Illinois had 13.8 percent; Michigan, 16.5 percent; Ohio, 14.5; Pennsylvania, 14.4; California, 11.9—all significantly above the nationwide average. These are the civilian figures, are they not?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. All are significantly above the national average. Do you have some estimate of what the unemployment figures are for four or five major regions in the country?

Ms. NORWOOD. I can supply that for the record. We do have those data and, of course, as you know, the unemployment rates in the north-central part of the country are very high and there's a band straight down the middle of the country where they're very high because the durable manufacturing industries in which most of the job loss has taken place are located there. It's true, also, of the Pacific Northwest and of the Southwest.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

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Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

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STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: DECEMBER 1982

Unemployment

Unemployment rates increased in all States except Alaska, Delaware, and Maryland from December 1981 to December 1982, according to preliminary data released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. The national unemployment rate for all civilian workers increased 2.2 percentage points over this period, from 8.3 to 10.5 percent. At the same time, the unemployment rate increased 4 percentage points or more in four States -- Alabama, Arizona, Nevada, and West Virginia. West Virginia experienced the largest increase -- 7.8 percentage points. (Data in this release are not adjusted for seasonal variation.)

Nineteen States had unemployment rates at or above the national rate in December 1982. The highest jobless rates were reported by West Virginia (17.8 percent), Michigan (17.3 percent), and Alabama (15.9 percent). Employment reductions in manufacturing industries in Alabama and Michigan and large reductions in both manufacturing and mining industries in West Virginia contributed to the high rates in those States.

Unemployment rates equaled or exceeded the national rate in 88 of the 211 metropolitan areas for which December 1982 data were available. (See table 3.) Johnstown, Pa. (22.7 percent), Flint, Mich. (22.0 percent), Youngstown-Warren, Ohio (21.1 percent), and Duluth-Superior, Minn. (20.9 percent), recorded the highest jobless rates, while the lowest rates occurred in Stamford, Conn. (4.0 percent), and Raleigh-Durham, N.C. (4.3 percent). Compared with a year earlier, nine out of ten metropolitan areas reported higher jobless rates in December 1982.

Employment

Employment, as measured by the monthly survey of nonagricultural establishments, declined in 48 States and the District of Columbia between December 1981 and December 1982. (See table 2.) Every State experienced decreases in manufacturing employment. Two-thirds or more of the States also reported job losses in mining, construction, transportation and public utilities, and trade, while half of the States recorded reductions in government. Meanwhile, three-fifths or more of the States continued to show employment increases in finance, insurance, and real estate and in services.

The largest overall decrease from a year earlier occurred in Pennsylvania (267,000). Four other States (California, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio) experienced job losses exceeding 100,000. The primary factor in these States was a loss of employment in the manufacturing sector. The two States reporting increases in employment over the year were Alaska and Florida. Alaska's gains occurred in trade, services, and government. In Florida, losses in construction and manufacturing were offset by increases in trade and services.

Employment fell by 4 percent or more over the year in eight States -- Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. One State, Alaska, had an increase of this magnitude.

Technical Note

Federal-State Cooperative Program

This release presents data from two major Federal-State cooperative programs—the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program and the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Labor force and unemployment estimates produced under the LAUS program are shown in tables 1 and 3, while payroll employment estimates by industry (CES) are shown in table 2. These estimates are prepared by each State employment security agency using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Labor Force and Unemployment (LAUS)

The LAUS program provides monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and local areas. These estimates are used for economic analysis and in the administration of various Federal economic assistance programs. In so far as possible, the concepts and definitions for employment and unemployment are those used in the official national series obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a survey of households. For 10 large States (California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas), and two sub-State areas (New York City and the Los Angeles—Long Beach area), the monthly estimates are taken directly from the CPS, since the size of the CPS sample is sufficiently large to meet BLS standards of reliability.

For the remaining 40 States, the District of Columbia, and the other sub-State areas, the monthly estimates are developed as follows:

The preliminary monthly estimate of total employment in the LAUS program is based primarily on data from the survey of establishments which produces an estimate of payroll employment (CES). This place-of-work estimate must be adjusted to refer to place of residence as used in the CPS. Factors for adjusting from place of work to place of residence have been developed on the basis of employment relationships which existed at the time of the 1970 Decennial Census. Estimates of employment for workers not covered by the payroll survey, such as agricultural workers and self-employed and unpaid family workers, are developed using special surveys, national historical relationships, and census data.

In the current month, the first step in the estimation process is to develop a preliminary estimate of unemployment which is an aggregate of the estimates for each of three categories: (1) Persons who were previously employed in industries covered by State Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws; (2) those previously employed in industries not covered by these laws; and (3) those who were either entering the labor force for the first time or reentering after a period of separation.

The first group is comprised of persons certified for unemployment compensation (about half of all unemployed persons) plus estimates of claimants who have exhausted their benefits, neglected to file or filed late, and persons disqualified from receiving benefits because they quit, were discharged for cause, or other "nonmonetary" reasons.

For the noncovered category, an unemployment estimate is developed for each industry or class of worker based on historical relationships adjusted by current national trends.

For the third category, new entrants and reentrants, a composite estimate is developed from equations that estimate entrant unemployment as a function of: (a) the month of the year; (b) the level of the experienced unemployed; (c) the level of the experienced labor force; and (d) the proportion of the working-age population that is considered "youth."

The labor force is the sum of employment and unemployment.

Interim correction and benchmark adjustments

To bring the State estimate into conformity with national definitions of employment and unemployment and to provide a uniform basis for determining estimates in each State which are not affected by differences in State UI laws, the preliminary LAUS estimates for the current month are adjusted using a 6-month moving average ratio of the CPS to the preliminary LAUS estimates. Except for New York City and the Los Angeles—Long Beach area, metropolitan area estimates are obtained from the preliminary LAUS estimating procedure and then adjusted to the State total for employment and unemployment.

Once a year, the monthly CPS employment and unemployment levels for the 10 large States and two large areas are revised to new population controls provided by the Census Bureau. The preliminary LAUS estimates in the remaining States and the District of Columbia are benchmarked to annual average employment and unemployment levels from the CPS. The CPS benchmark control for these States meet BLS reliability standards on an annual basis. Labor market area estimates are also adjusted to the new State benchmark totals. Corrected estimates for all States and areas are published in April in "Local Area Unemployment Statistics" reports (see below). Except on an annual average basis, the State data will not add to national totals obtained from the CPS, since most monthly State estimates are not based directly on the CPS.

Because of data limitations, seasonally adjusted data are not available for most States. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the 10 large "CPS" States are contained in table A-11 of the BLS news release, "The Employment Situation." A fuller explanation of the technical procedures used to develop these estimates appears monthly in the Explanatory Note on State and Area Unemployment Data in the BLS periodical, *Employment and Earnings*.

Labor Force, employment, and unemployment estimates for States, labor market areas, counties, cities, and other areas used in the administration of various Federal economic assistance programs are published monthly in microfiche form through the Government Printing Office in "Local Area Unemployment Statistics" reports. For subscription information, contact the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, (Tel. 202-783-3238).

Employment by Industry (CES)

Payroll reports provide current information on wage and salary employment in nonagricultural establishments by industry and geographic location. Establishments reporting on Form BLS 790 are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity. Data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month, except for Federal Government employment figures which represent the number of persons who occupied positions on the last day of the calendar month.

The principal features of the procedure used to estimate employment for the establishment statistics are (1) the use of the "link relative" technique, which is a form of ratio estimation, and (2) periodic adjustment of employment levels to new benchmarks.

From a sample composed of establishments reporting for both the previous and current months, the ratio of current month employment to that of the previous month is computed. This is called a "link relative." The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these "link relatives." In addition, small bias correction factors, determined from past experience, are applied to selected employment estimates each month.

Employment estimates are compared periodically with comprehensive counts of employment which provide "benchmarks" for the various nonagricultural industries. Normally, benchmark adjustments are made annually, with March sample data adjusted to a complete count for the same period. The primary sources of benchmark information are employment data, by industry, compiled quarterly by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws. These tabulations cover about 98 percent of employees on nonagricultural payrolls in the United States. The survey-based estimates for the benchmark month are compared with new benchmark levels, industry by industry. The monthly estimates are then adjusted between the new benchmark and the preceding one. Thus, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment; the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

The sum of the State CES estimates will not necessarily equal the national CES estimates for the same series because they are independently produced and may incorporate different benchmark techniques and time periods.

A fuller explanation of the Current Employment Statistics program appears monthly in the Explanatory Note for Establishment Data in the BLS periodical, *Employment and Earnings*, available through the Superintendent of Documents. Table B-8 of *Employment and Earnings* contains monthly industry employment data for States and metropolitan areas while the May issue contains annual average data for the most recent three years. Further historical data are available from BLS on request.

Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment by State

(Numbers in thousands)

State	Labor force			Unemployment					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982p/	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982p/	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982p/
Alabama	1,666	1,724	1,726	183	266	275	11.0	15.4	15.9
Alaska	192	199	197	19	20	20	10.0	9.8	10.0
Arizona	1,295	1,355	1,351	83	140	141	6.4	10.3	10.4
Arkansas	997	1,030	1,012	96	103	108	9.6	10.1	10.6
California1/	11,884	12,231	12,236	1,021	1,340	1,346	8.6	11.0	11.0
Colorado	1,538	1,580	1,575	86	141	141	5.6	8.9	9.0
Connecticut	1,600	1,597	1,605	103	110	113	6.4	6.9	7.1
Delaware	288	292	289	22	27	22	7.7	9.2	7.4
District Of Columbia	313	322	319	29	35	32	9.4	10.9	10.0
Florida1/	4,569	4,954	4,851	333	469	460	7.3	9.5	9.5
Georgia	2,611	2,663	2,657	187	216	209	7.2	8.1	7.9
Hawaii	452	461	463	24	32	29	5.3	7.0	6.3
Idaho	420	434	436	38	37	44	9.1	8.6	10.2
Illinois1/	5,503	5,561	5,566	482	704	702	8.8	12.7	12.6
Indiana	2,633	2,615	2,602	321	341	336	12.2	13.0	12.9
Iowa	1,385	1,392	1,381	109	118	123	7.9	8.5	8.9
Kansas	1,184	1,185	1,190	53	84	85	4.5	7.1	7.1
Kentucky	1,666	1,718	1,711	158	186	193	9.5	10.8	11.3
Louisiana	1,861	1,914	1,847	160	210	197	8.6	11.0	10.7
Maine	501	498	500	38	35	40	7.6	7.0	8.0
Maryland	2,174	2,170	2,163	174	168	170	8.0	7.7	7.9
Massachusetts1/	3,039	3,042	3,003	208	196	214	6.9	6.5	7.1
Michigan1/	4,261	4,262	4,327	614	699	747	14.4	16.4	17.3
Minnesota	2,125	2,154	2,130	132	185	198	6.2	8.6	9.3
Mississippi	1,045	1,050	1,039	94	125	118	9.0	11.9	11.4
Missouri	2,308	2,274	2,255	178	215	222	7.7	9.5	9.8
Montana	382	388	386	26	37	36	6.7	9.5	9.2
Nebraska	773	778	776	37	48	54	4.8	6.2	7.0
Nevada	470	485	487	37	55	59	7.9	11.3	12.2
New Hampshire	482	480	483	24	34	35	5.0	7.0	7.1
New Jersey1/	3,529	3,675	3,609	259	345	318	7.3	9.4	8.8
New Mexico	574	608	600	41	60	57	7.1	9.9	9.4
New York1/	7,933	7,908	7,865	612	753	673	7.7	9.5	8.6
North Carolina	2,902	2,949	2,927	197	279	263	6.8	9.5	9.0
North Dakota	296	300	297	17	21	24	5.8	6.9	7.9
Ohio1/	5,073	5,075	5,044	608	709	712	11.0	14.0	14.1
Oklahoma	1,472	1,444	1,437	56	97	97	3.8	6.7	6.8
Oregon	1,322	1,311	1,316	159	156	161	12.0	11.9	12.2
Pennsylvania1/	5,437	5,562	5,523	506	646	692	9.3	11.6	12.5
Rhode Island	482	487	488	37	46	53	7.6	9.5	10.9
South Carolina	1,416	1,472	1,474	130	160	164	9.2	10.8	11.1
South Dakota	323	316	313	18	18	21	5.4	5.8	6.6
Tennessee	2,112	2,158	2,146	217	257	286	10.3	11.9	13.3
Texas1/	7,127	7,415	7,458	325	562	554	4.6	7.6	7.4
Utah	655	679	679	44	60	60	6.7	8.8	8.9
Vermont	261	269	268	15	18	18	5.8	6.7	6.8
Virginia	2,614	2,661	2,671	167	215	225	6.4	8.1	8.4
Washington	1,976	2,049	2,067	224	254	259	11.3	12.4	12.5
West Virginia	774	781	775	78	128	138	10.0	16.4	17.8
Wisconsin	2,368	2,477	2,462	206	275	301	8.7	11.1	12.2
Wyoming	243	253	252	11	17	20	4.5	6.8	8.0

1/ Data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. (See "Explanatory Notes" for State and Area Unemployment Data in Employment and Earnings, Monthly.)

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NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Unemployment rates are computed from unrounded data. Estimates for 1981 have been benchmarked to 1981 Current Population Survey annual averages. Except in the 10 States designated by footnote 1, estimates for 1982 are provisional and will be revised when new benchmarked information becomes available.

Table 2. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by State and selected industry division

(In thousands)

State	Total[1]			Construction			Manufacturing			Trade			Services			Government		
	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982p	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982p	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982p	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982p	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982p	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982p
Alabama	1,353	1,319	1,317	66	64	63	356	327	326	278	272	276	212	215	215	293	296	293
Alaska	176	189	188	12	15	14	8	7	7	32	35	36	31	34	34	59	63	63
Arizona	1,268	1,241	1,243	65	61	61	159	168	168	268	264	270	228	224	224	206	212	209
Arkansas	735	726	726	31	29	28	205	191	190	163	163	164	115	117	117	148	164	164
California	10,162	9,945	9,970	422	349	342	1,986	1,896	1,873	2,417	2,383	2,398	2,318	2,331	2,359	1,769	1,751	1,752
Colorado	1,298	1,284	1,287	73	74	72	185	175	176	319	319	324	278	273	275	244	242	261
Connecticut	1,447	1,419	1,424	52	53	51	431	395	394	313	312	319	292	301	302	184	188	188
Delaware	268	255	259	14	15	14	71	65	68	58	57	58	49	49	50	44	45	45
District of Columbia	687	686	687	12	12	12	16	16	16	65	64	64	189	189	190	266	266	266
Florida	3,834	3,810	3,844	283	247	247	470	458	449	1,038	1,048	1,070	988	944	959	617	607	609
Georgia	2,183	2,159	2,165	101	97	97	518	487	488	513	500	508	360	362	369	435	441	437
Hawaii	407	401	402	21	18	18	22	22	22	107	106	107	102	102	100	91	92	93
Idaho	322	314	312	15	14	14	48	48	47	82	80	80	61	58	58	69	78	68
Illinois	4,754	4,565	4,565	170	164	153	1,105	959	949	1,123	1,083	1,094	958	969	966	773	788	775
Indiana	2,082	1,994	1,989	82	82	79	625	555	552	476	464	466	342	344	344	347	343	343
Iowa	1,085	1,045	1,038	61	40	35	229	200	198	277	267	268	211	211	211	213	214	214
Kansas	954	918	917	41	37	35	184	158	156	239	226	228	174	180	179	189	190	190
Kentucky	1,196	1,166	1,150	49	46	43	256	238	241	268	253	261	226	215	213	232	231	230
Louisiana	1,651	1,614	1,612	148	130	128	218	198	196	381	370	371	295	297	299	311	318	317
Maine	412	409	406	16	18	17	110	106	105	89	87	87	78	78	78	84	84	83
Maryland	1,707	1,688	1,688	89	83	82	223	209	206	420	420	426	376	383	383	617	616	614
Massachusetts	2,676	2,627	2,629	88	85	79	662	613	606	597	581	597	676	690	688	375	375	373
Michigan	3,322	3,288	3,282	98	93	88	918	829	828	719	693	702	661	663	664	628	639	629
Minnesota	1,704	1,699	1,692	64	69	56	353	335	331	447	429	433	386	388	389	302	286	285
Mississippi	822	785	785	61	50	38	218	201	200	168	163	166	122	122	122	187	184	184
Missouri	1,968	1,956	1,965	85	92	86	419	402	401	472	467	467	405	416	412	334	329	329
Montana	293	281	279	16	13	12	24	21	20	77	77	76	58	56	57	72	71	72
Nebraska	629	610	605	24	24	22	94	82	80	166	162	162	123	124	123	135	134	133
Nevada	417	413	410	20	23	22	21	19	19	88	87	87	175	177	174	58	58	58
New Hampshire	397	390	390	22	24	23	116	110	110	92	89	91	75	75	75	57	57	57
New Jersey	3,096	3,063	3,060	113	116	113	757	712	702	709	701	712	631	652	649	527	526	526
New Mexico	479	475	476	32	31	30	34	33	32	112	112	116	93	96	96	127	127	127
New York	7,396	7,286	7,283	211	210	209	1,416	1,345	1,328	1,517	1,488	1,512	1,815	1,834	1,835	1,305	1,301	1,301
North Carolina	2,392	2,350	2,353	113	104	103	802	763	763	484	475	478	353	363	363	420	424	425
North Dakota	256	256	253	16	18	16	16	15	16	69	68	69	53	55	55	62	63	63
Ohio	4,301	4,186	4,176	149	149	136	1,176	1,070	1,065	971	945	957	868	896	891	689	679	680
Oklahoma	1,222	1,192	1,193	94	53	51	198	169	170	292	293	298	203	214	213	245	248	249
Oregon	995	964	957	33	29	27	191	188	183	252	245	247	189	183	183	203	198	196
Pennsylvania	4,704	4,673	4,637	177	163	150	1,264	1,102	1,091	1,007	974	975	1,014	1,024	1,018	700	690	687
Rhode Island	402	398	398	13	12	12	123	118	116	84	80	80	90	91	91	58	58	58
South Carolina	1,195	1,178	1,179	68	67	67	382	355	353	236	238	242	167	174	173	238	238	238
South Dakota	236	231	228	9	8	7	26	25	25	65	61	61	50	50	50	59	59	59
Tennessee	1,735	1,693	1,688	77	88	76	494	467	468	380	366	370	312	316	315	301	296	294
Texas	6,290	6,198	6,202	439	435	429	1,113	1,005	1,002	1,584	1,579	1,596	1,107	1,134	1,132	1,004	1,026	1,025
Utah	569	564	563	28	29	27	90	83	83	137	134	136	106	111	111	126	128	127
Vermont	204	202	202	10	11	10	50	48	48	43	43	44	44	44	45	38	38	38
Virginia	2,176	2,173	2,173	111	108	105	409	397	395	483	485	490	416	428	427	511	511	512
Washington	1,377	1,360	1,357	84	75	72	290	282	279	391	384	388	315	320	320	318	319	320
West Virginia	629	598	593	25	25	23	107	95	93	134	131	132	101	103	102	131	129	130
Wisconsin	1,913	1,867	1,846	57	54	48	526	478	466	461	437	439	379	385	385	322	328	325
Wyoming	229	216	212	21	18	15	10	10	9	50	48	48	32	31	31	46	47	47

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[1] Employees in mining; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities are not shown separately but are included in the total. In Connecticut and New Hampshire, employees in mining are included in construction. In Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia, employees in mining are included in services.

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NOTE: Data are a count of jobs by place of work. Estimates for 1982 are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark information becomes available. Except in Alaska and Indiana, data for 1981 incorporate benchmark adjustments through March 1981.

Table 3. Unemployment rates by State and selected metropolitan areas

State and area	Percent of labor force		
	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982p/
Alabama	11.0	15.4	15.9
Birmingham	10.0	15.4	15.9
Huntsville	9.4	13.1	12.9
Mobile	10.1	15.6	16.1
Montgomery	9.2	12.8	12.7
Tuscaloosa	9.0	11.4	12.1
Alaska	10.0	9.8	10.8
Arizona	6.4	10.3	10.9
Phoenix	5.3	8.4	8.6
Tucson	5.7	10.2	10.1
Arkansas	9.6	10.1	10.6
Fayetteville-Springdale	6.2	7.1	8.0
Fort Smith1/	11.1	11.6	11.7
Little Rock-North Little Rock	7.5	7.8	8.2
Pine Bluff	9.6	10.2	10.4
California2/	8.6	11.0	11.0
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	5.3	8.0	7.9
Bakersfield	10.4	15.1	14.9
Fresno	13.5	15.4	15.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach2/	7.5	10.5	10.4
Modesto	16.4	18.8	19.9
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura	9.3	13.4	12.5
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	9.7	13.5	13.1
Sacramento	10.7	11.7	11.9
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	13.3	12.7	14.7
San Diego	8.0	10.8	10.5
San Francisco-Oakland	6.7	8.5	8.5
San Jose	6.9	8.4	8.6
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	7.4	8.3	8.8
Santa Rosa	9.6	10.5	10.8
Stockton	15.8	17.6	18.6
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	10.2	12.0	12.5
Colorado	5.6	8.9	9.0
Denver-Boulder	5.0	7.9	7.8
Connecticut	6.4	6.9	7.1
Bridgeport	6.4	8.3	7.9
Hartford	6.2	6.0	6.1
New Britain	8.3	9.3	8.8
New Haven-West Haven	6.4	6.6	7.0
Stamford	3.8	3.9	4.0
Waterbury	7.7	9.5	10.4
Delaware	7.7	9.2	7.6
Wilmington1/	7.3	10.0	7.7
District of Columbia	9.4	10.9	10.8
Washington SMSA1/	3.3	5.7	5.6
Florida2/	7.3	9.5	9.5
Daytona Beach	7.3	8.2	8.4
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood	5.9	8.5	8.2
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	6.7	9.3	9.4
Gainesville	4.3	5.0	6.0
Jacksonville	6.2	7.7	8.3
Lakeland-Winter Haven	12.5	16.7	15.2
Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa	7.6	9.0	9.1
Miami	7.2	9.8	9.6
Orlando	6.7	8.4	8.2
Pensacola	7.9	8.6	10.0
Sarasota	7.0	8.5	8.8
Tallahassee	4.3	5.3	5.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg	6.9	8.8	8.8
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	6.4	9.5	9.4
Georgia	7.2	8.1	7.9
Albany	7.7	9.1	8.8
Atlanta	5.7	6.6	6.9
Augusta	6.8	9.9	9.2
Columbus1/	11.1	10.3	10.1
Macon	7.0	7.2	7.1
Savannah	6.6	8.5	8.2
Hawaii	5.3	7.0	6.3
Honolulu	4.9	6.3	5.5
Idaho	9.1	8.6	10.2
Boise City	6.7	6.9	8.0
Illinois2/	8.8	12.7	12.6
Bloomington-Normal	6.2	8.9	9.2
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	5.5	7.7	7.7
Chicago	8.3	11.4	11.1
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline1/	10.7	17.6	18.4
Decatur	11.5	18.7	18.1
Kankakee	13.9	19.1	19.2
Peoria	8.4	18.3	17.7
Rockford	18.6	21.3	17.7
Springfield	6.8	9.4	9.5
Indiana	12.2	13.0	12.9
Anderson	17.0	17.4	16.2
Elkhart	11.8	11.0	10.7
Evansville1/	10.1	-	-
Fort Wayne	12.9	12.6	12.1
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	14.0	18.3	17.8
Indianapolis	9.8	10.5	9.8
Lafayette-West Lafayette	7.6	8.8	8.9
Muncie	15.9	16.8	15.2
South Bend	10.8	10.0	10.4
Terre Haute	10.9	11.6	13.3
Iowa	7.9	8.5	8.9
Cedar Rapids	9.0	10.2	9.9
Des Moines	7.2	7.9	7.4
Dubuque	10.8	14.8	14.1
Sioux City1/	7.9	7.7	7.8
Waterloo-Cedar Fall	8.8	12.2	12.4
Kansas	4.5	7.1	7.1
Lawrence	4.3	5.2	5.1
Topeka	5.7	7.5	7.3
Wichita	4.5	10.0	9.9
Kentucky	9.5	10.8	11.3
Lexington-Fayette	5.4	-	-
Louisville1/	12.8	-	-
Owensboro	8.8	-	-
Louisiana	8.6	11.0	10.7
Alexandria	10.2	10.7	10.9
Baton Rouge	8.1	9.6	9.0
Lafayette	4.7	6.5	6.1
Lake Charles	9.9	14.7	13.7
Monroe	10.4	12.0	11.8
New Orleans	7.9	10.0	9.3
Shreveport	8.0	11.3	11.7
Maine	7.6	7.0	8.0
Lewiston-Auburn	7.8	7.1	8.0
Portland	5.5	5.2	5.8
Maryland	8.0	7.7	7.9
Baltimore	9.2	9.0	9.1
Massachusetts2/	6.9	6.3	7.1
Boston	5.8	5.4	5.6
Brockton	8.2	7.4	7.8
Fall River1/	9.7	8.9	10.7
Lawrence-Haverhill1/	7.0	8.1	8.5
Lowell	6.7	6.1	6.2
New Bedford	10.5	9.8	12.7
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	7.4	6.0	6.9
Worcester	6.3	7.4	8.3
Michigan2/	14.4	16.4	17.3
Ann Arbor	11.5	13.2	13.2
Battle Creek	13.0	16.1	17.0
Bay City	13.9	16.7	17.4
Detroit	15.1	17.1	17.7
Flint	16.8	23.4	22.0
Grand Rapids	11.6	11.9	12.6
Jackson	14.5	16.8	19.6
Kalamazoo-Portage	10.3	11.7	12.8
Lansing-East Lansing	10.7	12.1	13.0
Muskegon-Norton Shores-Muskegon Heights	14.6	18.2	19.3
Saginaw	16.0	17.0	18.3
Minnesota	6.2	8.6	9.3
Duluth-Superior1/	10.1	20.2	[illegible]
Minneapolis-St. Paul	4.8	7.5	7.5
Rochester	5.3	6.4	6.8
St. Cloud	8.5	9.4	10.3
Mississippi	9.0	11.9	11.4
Jackson	6.5	8.3	7.4
Missouri	7.7	9.5	9.8
Kansas City1/	7.2	8.7	8.7
St. Joseph	9.0	10.7	10.5
St. Louis1/	8.0	10.2	10.4
Springfield	5.9	8.3	8.4

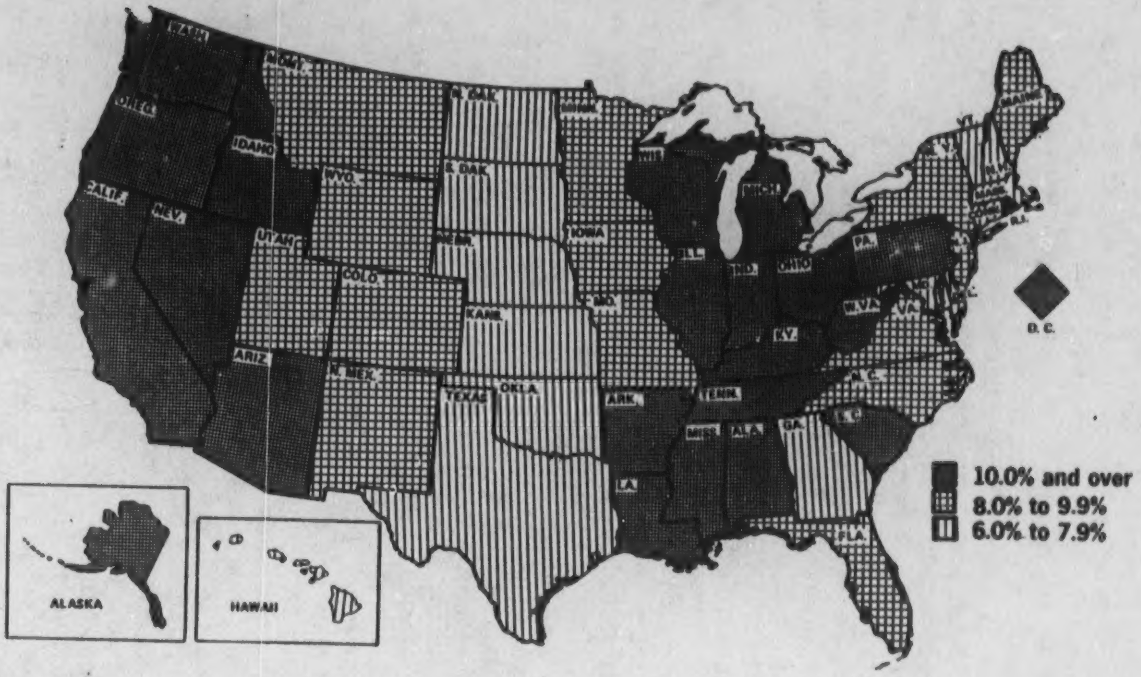
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Unemployment rates by State and selected metropolitan areas-Continued

State and area	Percent of labor force		
	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982p/
Montana	8.7	9.5	9.2
Billings	5.1	6.6	6.7
Great Falls	6.4	9.2	8.3
Nebraska	4.8	6.2	7.0
Lincoln	4.2	5.1	5.9
Omaha1/	5.7	7.3	7.6
Nevada	7.9	11.3	12.2
Las Vegas	8.7	12.4	13.1
Reno	6.2	8.7	9.5
New Hampshire	3.8	7.0	7.1
Manchester	5.1	6.6	6.5
Nashua	6.6	5.9	6.3
New Jersey2/	7.3	9.4	8.8
Atlantic City	10.4	10.9	10.2
Jersey City	11.2	13.9	13.4
Long Branch-Asbury Park	7.1	8.5	8.0
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	5.9	9.3	8.1
Newark	6.7	9.0	8.4
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	8.5	11.2	10.6
Trenton	5.6	8.5	8.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	14.6	15.9	17.3
New Mexico	7.1	9.9	9.4
Albuquerque	7.1	8.6	8.0
Las Cruces	6.8	9.4	8.7
New York2/	7.7	9.5	8.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	6.3	8.4	7.2
Binghamton1/	6.5	9.2	8.4
Buffalo	10.5	15.3	15.0
Elmira	7.4	13.0	12.8
Nassau-Suffolk	5.5	7.3	5.9
New York	8.3	8.8	8.5
New York City2/	9.0	9.3	9.1
Poughkeepsie	5.2	6.9	9.0
Rochester	6.4	9.6	8.3
Syracuse	7.1	10.3	8.6
Utica-Rome	7.7	11.2	9.9
North Carolina	6.8	9.3	9.0
Asheville	6.7	8.2	8.3
Charlotte-Gastonia	4.8	7.5	6.8
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	5.3	8.7	7.7
Raleigh-Durham	3.6	4.6	4.3
North Dakota	5.8	6.9	7.9
Fargo-Moorhead1/	5.0	5.7	6.6
Ohio2/	11.8	14.8	14.1
Akron	11.1	13.0	13.5
Canton	11.5	16.7	16.5
Cincinnati1/	10.0	-	-
Cleveland	10.0	12.5	12.3
Columbus	8.7	9.4	9.2
Dayton	10.9	12.4	12.1
Toledo1/	12.4	13.0	14.3
Youngstown-Warren	16.0	22.4	21.1
Oklahoma	3.8	6.7	6.8
Enid	2.7	6.3	6.4
Lawton	5.2	6.0	5.6
Oklahoma City	3.3	5.3	5.1
Tulsa	3.5	7.4	7.4
Oregon	12.0	11.9	12.2
Eugene-Springfield	13.7	12.7	12.9
Portland1/	9.3	11.1	10.7
Salem	10.4	10.1	11.7
Pennsylvania2/	9.3	11.6	12.5
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton1/	9.9	11.7	12.6
Altoona	13.4	14.5	16.6
Erie	10.0	14.1	16.8
Harrisburg	6.2	6.7	6.8
Johnstown	14.7	20.4	22.7
Lancaster	6.6	7.3	8.0
Northeast Pennsylvania	11.9	11.4	12.8
Philadelphia1/	8.8	8.6	8.6
Pittsburgh	8.3	14.3	15.2
Reading	8.3	9.8	10.7
Williamsport	11.3	12.2	17.1
York	8.1	11.1	11.7
Rhode Island	7.6	9.5	10.9
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket1/	7.6	9.6	10.9
South Carolina	9.2	10.8	11.1
Charleston-North Charleston	7.7	8.4	8.6
Columbia	6.1	7.1	6.8
Greenville-Spartanburg	9.8	10.5	10.4
South Dakota	3.4	5.8	6.6
Sioux Falls	3.2	5.1	5.4
Tennessee	10.3	11.9	13.3
Chattanooga1/	8.6	11.3	11.6
Knoxville	7.7	9.3	10.2
Memphis1/	9.1	9.8	10.4
Nashville-Davidson	7.6	8.5	9.7
Texas2/	4.6	7.6	7.4
Dallas-Fort Worth	3.9	5.6	5.2
Houston	3.9	8.3	8.1
San Antonio	5.3	6.9	6.3
Utah	6.7	8.8	8.9
Salt Lake City-Ogden	6.3	8.4	8.4
Vermont	5.8	6.7	6.8
Virginia	6.6	8.1	8.4
Lynchburg	8.3	8.4	10.3
Newport News-Hampton	6.4	7.0	6.3
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth1/	6.5	7.5	7.6
Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell	8.0	11.1	11.4
Richmond	4.4	6.2	6.2
Roanoke	7.0	8.3	8.2
Washington	11.2	12.6	12.5
Seattle-Everett	9.1	10.8	10.6
Spokane	11.4	12.1	12.1
Tacoma	11.1	12.9	12.9
West Virginia	10.8	16.4	17.8
Charleston	7.3	11.3	11.9
Huntington-Ashland1/	10.8	15.1	-
Parkersburg-Marietta1/	9.9	14.6	15.5
Wheeling1/	10.9	16.3	17.3
Wisconsin	8.7	11.1	12.2
Appleton-Oshkosh	8.2	10.4	12.3
Eau Claire	8.4	9.2	12.4
Green Bay	8.2	9.6	10.1
Janesville-Beloit	14.3	16.8	12.6
Kenosha	8.6	9.4	13.1
La Crosse	8.1	8.9	9.7
Madison	5.9	6.7	7.4
Milwaukee	7.8	11.7	12.2
Racine	9.4	14.6	19.6
Wyoming	6.5	8.8	8.8

1/ Includes interstate portion of area located in adjacent State.
2/ Data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. (See "Explanatory Notes" for State and Area Unemployment Data in Employment and Earnings, Monthly.)
- Data not available.
p/ preliminary.
NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Estimates for 1981 have been benchmarked to 1981 Current Population Survey annual averages. Except in the 10 States and 2 areas designated by footnote 2, estimates for 1982 are provisional and will be revised when new benchmarked infomation becomes available.

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1982


WASH.
OREG.
CALIF.
IDAHO
NEV.
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
COLO.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S. C.
N. C.
VA.
W. VA.
PA.
N. Y.
MAINE
R.I.
D. C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
10.0% and over
8.0% to 9.9%
6.0% to 7.9%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1983

Senator **Sarbanes**. Since some of the largest States have figures markedly in excess of the national average, what part of the country is markedly below the national average, so that we end up with this 10.4 percent unemployment figure?

Ms. **Norwood**. Well, for December 1982, which is the latest data we've issued for all of the States, there is a band stretching from North Dakota down through Texas where the unemployment rates are 6 to 7.9 percent, and then there are some other States in the Midwest—Montana, Minnesota, Wyoming, New Mexico, et cetera, which are 8 to 9.9 percent; and some of those States with rates lower than the national average are also in the Northeast as well as Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Mr. Chairman, I defer to Congressman Long. I may come back.

Senator **Jepsen**. Congressman Long.

Representative **Long**. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Jepsen**. I have another one and then we'll start over here quickly. We need to advise the committee and the witnesses and the press that at or about 10:50 we had planned to conclude this hearing and provide for a 10-minute or whatever is necessary period of time whereby the press might want to reposition themselves if they desire and we will then have a press conference on the release of our annual report and those participating in that will stay where they are.

Commissioner, illegal aliens are viewed by some as a serious problem taking jobs away from American workers. How extensive and how serious is this problem? Is it getting better or is it getting worse?

Ms. **Norwood**. I don't know. It's obviously very difficult to ask people if they are doing something that is illegal. We believe that we have in the household survey information on people who are engaged in all kinds of activity, whether illegal or not, but we certainly could not break them out and inform you whether people are engaged in illegal activities or are here illegally or not. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has more information.

Senator **Jepsen**. I asked about illegal aliens. In other words, I think I heard you say that your statistics and your reporting channels do not identify whether they are aliens.

Ms. **Norwood**. That's right.

Senator **Jepsen**. They do identify whether they are men or women, minorities, and this type of thing, but not whether they're illegal aliens.

Ms. **Norwood**. I'm sure you can appreciate, Mr. Chairman, that it would be very difficult for us to get accurate data on whether people are employed or unemployed or what their job market situation is if we were to ask them whether they were here illegally.

Senator **Jepsen**. So, in addition to the college students over the holidays working being counted unemployed, we have some illegal aliens counted as unemployed?

Ms. **Norwood**. It's possible.

Senator **Mattingly**. May I add something? I think on the Simpson-Mazzoli legislation, in the dialog they had on the floor, they said the illegal aliens in the job market cost the American taxpayers $7,000 on the average apiece.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's not a BLS figure. That's not a figure that I'm aware of.

Senator MATTINGLY. Well, it may not be a BLS figure, but that's the figure.

Senator JEPSEN. I might explore then, getting back to this new structural unemployed which I think we're going to be hearing a lot more about as we try to prepare for that transition, examining some other terms, displaced worker—is that the same thing?

Ms. NORWOOD. Different people, Mr. Chairman, have different kinds of definitions of structural unemployment. Some people talk about structural unemployment as being the 2.7 million people who have been unemployed for a long period of time, 6 months or more. Others talk about it as those but also include people who have been unemployed for a lesser period of time but who have been displaced from jobs in some of the basic industries like the 550,000 people that I mentioned, many of whom will not be rehired by the steel industry or the auto industry.

So it's a question of how to identify the groups, but we do know, as you yourself pointed out at the beginning, that there are some industries where there is some structural decline among the people who had formerly been employed there are some who will be reemployed and some who will have to find work elsewhere.

Senator JEPSEN. I see Congressman Obey has returned. Congressman Obey.

Representative OBEY. Mr. Chairman, just two questions.

Ms. NORWOOD, last month I asked you if there were any States which were experiencing double digit unemployment which were ineligible for the extended benefits program. You indicated I believe that there were at that time.

Mr. PLEWES. I don't have the figures on the double digit right now, however, in February there were 25 States during the reference week on the extended benefit trigger, which is four more than in the reference week in January. But I can not identify those which are in the double digits.

Representative OBEY. I couldn't hear you.

Mr. PLEWES. We have four more States on extended benefits in February than were on in January but I don't have which ones of those States were double digit as we measure it. We would be glad to add that for the record if you like.

Representative OBEY. Could you give me that information today in my office?

Ms. NORWOOD. Sure.

Representative OBEY. A second question. I don't know if you keep these kinds of figures or not. Do you have any figures that would indicate how many people lost their health insurance benefits last year as a result of becoming unemployed?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, sir.

Representative OBEY. How many people were not picked up by another person in the same family who would be carried under another policy?

Ms. NORWOOD. We do not have that information.

Representative OBEY. That's all, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JEPSEN. Senator Sarbanes.

Senator SARBANES. Ms. Norwood, I'm always concerned about how these hearings tend to focus on 0.1 or 0.2 percent difference from one month to the next month, and the failure to see it in a somewhat broader perspective, I just want to make sure that I'm clear on that.

Am I correct that the last 6 months makes the first time since 1940 that the unemployment figures have been in the double digits, 10 percent or above?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator SARBANES. As I have it, we were at 10.2 percent in September, 10.5 percent in October, 10.7 percent in November, 10.8 percent in December, 10.4 percent in January and in February; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator SARBANES. And the last time we were—well, we used to keep them just on an annual basis rather than monthly; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, and that was 1940.

Senator SARBANES. We were above 10 percent in 1940 and in 1941 were were below 10 percent; is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, 9.9.

Senator SARBANES. Let me put the question to you differently, because I'm looking at a table now that reflects the monthly figures since 1948. Was that when we first started keeping them on a monthly basis?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes—that is, on a basis essentially comparable with the present.

Senator SARBANES. And I notice as a matter of fact that even unemployment figures in the 8-percent range would be highly unusual throughout that period: is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, that's certainly correct. As you know, unemployment has trended upward in recent years in each recession.

Senator SARBANES. Throughout 1978 and 1979 it was around 6 percent, somewhat above and below 6 percent; would that be correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. I have a range for 1978 and 1979 of between 5.6 percent and 6.4 percent.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's correct.

Senator SARBANES. In the recession 1980-81 it went up to as high as 7.8 percent and then back down again to 7.2 percent in July 1981.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right. So that this recession started at a 7.2-percent rate.

Senator SARBANES. Would this be the longest and the deepest recession in the post-war period?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is the longest by a month or two. It is certainly a steep one. There are many ways of measuring the depth of a recession, but I think it is generally recognized as a long and difficult recession.

Senator SARBANES. Thank you.

Senator JEPSEN. Congressman Lungren.

Representative LUNGREN. The only thing I want to get clear from one of your comments is that this country has an upward trend in the basic unemployment rate in recessions since about 1965 or at least since 1969; is that not true?

Ms. **Norwood**. That's so. If you look at the peak before the 1948-49 recession, we started at a 3.8-percent rate; in 1957-58 the prerecession peak was 4.1; then we come to 1973-75 with a prerecession peak of 4.8; January 1980 it was 6.3; and July 1981 it was 7.2 percent. So there has been a steady trend upward. Each recession has generally started with a higher unemployment rate than the start of the preceding recession.

Representative **Lungren**. Then the peak in each recession was also higher, was it not?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes, generally so. Not always, but generally so.

Senator **Jepsen**. Senator Mattingly.

Senator **Mattingly**. I imagine it would be comparable between all statistics which you may not have—probably interest rates, inflation rates—that each time the recession has come along in the last 10 or 15 years, each time the rates get higher. Would you agree with that?

Ms. **Norwood**. I'm not sure. I'm not familiar with all of those.

Senator **Mattingly**. Well, I think that's true with inflation and I think if we look back at——

Ms. **Norwood**. It's true of inflation I know.

Senator **Mattingly**. If Mr. Volcker was sitting there I'm sure he would say the same thing, and I think this is what's so important about trying to at least make sure that we have a permanent recovery and not do some foolish things that Congress normally does when we're in this position so that the next time we won't be sitting here talking about 10 percent unemployment rates. If we don't really make permanent recovery and some reforms in the programs, we're probably going to be talking about 15 percent unemployment rates and 30 percent inflation rates and 30 percent prime rates. So I would think the cycle shows that it keeps getting worse each time and that's why it's so important that we be deliberative and not make radical moves as a Congress.

Senator **Jepsen**. For the record, Commissioner, we've been discussing percentages of unemployment in the various years. I'd like to transfer that just in the one simple basic figure in a little different approach.

How many people did we have employed in the United States in 1965? That was one of the years that was mentioned. And while you're looking, if you can look at the same table, how many people were employed in 1975 and how many people do we have employed today?

Ms. **Norwood**. 1975 did you ask about?

Senator **Jepsen**. Well, that's fine.

Ms. **Norwood**. Or 1965?

Senator **Jepsen**. 1965, 1975, both.

Ms. **Norwood**. In 1965, we had 71.1 million people.

Senator **Jepsen**. 71.1 million in 1965. How many in 1975?

Ms. **Norwood**. In 1975, we had 85.8 million.

Senator **Jepsen**. And now how many people do we have employed today?

Ms. **Norwood**. Today, we have 99.1 million.

Senator **Jepsen**. Can you give me the figure of the highest number of people we've ever had employed in this country, please?

Ms. **Norwood**. 101 million in April 1981.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Mr. Chairman, could I follow up on your question?

Senator **Jepsen**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Sarbanes**. I always thought the purpose was to put whatever number of people we had to work and that's what we address when we're dealing with the employment problem. How many people were working in 1790?

Ms. **Norwood**. I don't have that information.

Senator **Sarbanes**. How many people did we have in the 1790 census? Let's assume every person we had in the country was working in 1790; what would that figure be, 4 or 5 million?

Ms. **Norwood**. It would be very small.

Senator **Sarbanes**. And today it's 99 million. That's a tremendous growth, but the fact remains that we have 10.4 percent of our people unemployed today, the highest figure since 1930.

Senator **Jepsen**. Senator, we are going to pursue how we identify unemployed in a later hearing. I think it would be beneficial for everybody. Earlier today we discussed the fact that literally hundreds of thousands of college students that are included in this unemployment figure and we don't know how many aliens we have, and I think it would be very interesting and I appreciate this brings out some things that I think will be further reason to make sure that the public understands what we're talking about when we say unemployed.

Are there any more questions? Senator Mattingly.

Senator **Mattingly**. I just have one.

Senator **Jepsen**. We have about 30 seconds.

Senator **Mattingly**. It's good that the Congress is going to look and see what makes 99 million people work. I think that's the kind of policy we need to look at. Sometimes we need to look at the positive side I think and see what has really established those jobs, which is not your job. Your job is merely to present the statistics. We know there's a 10.4 percent unemployed, but it's a good idea for the Congress to look at the positive side and see what makes the 99 million people work and establish policy to do that.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Jepsen**. And I would now declare a 10-minute recess in which time we will reconvene here for a discussion of the annual report of the Joint Economic Committee.

[Whereupon, at 11:50 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1983

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-106, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Dan Lungren (member of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Symms and Sarbanes; and Representatives Mitchell, Obey, and Lungren.

Also present: James K. Galbraith, deputy director; Charles H. Bradford, assistant director; and Mary E. Eccles and Mark R. Policinski, professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE LUNGREN, PRESIDING

Representative LUNGREN. We can call this hearing to order.

Today, as we're here to listen to the testimony of Commissioner Norwood, I want to thank you again for appearing as you do on a monthly basis, and I have a relatively short statement to make for the record.

It appears that today's figures on unemployment are more good news for Americans. Though the official unemployment rate stayed the same, the civilian unemployment rate, the old traditional way that we have been counting unemployment, continued to fall. But, more importantly, much more importantly, it appears that this month shows the first meaningful increase that we've seen in employment since the end of the recession. The household survey shows a dramatic 362,000 rise in employment over the previous month and the payroll survey shows that 650,000 new jobs have been created.

It appears to me that the message is clear, that America is starting to work again.

More importantly, the gain in employment appears to be across the board: 254,000 more factory workers had jobs in April than in December; 270,000 more service workers had jobs in April than in December; and 197,000 more retail trade workers had jobs in April than in December.

Among adult men, even though their unemployment rate went up last month, 165,000 more men had jobs in April than in March. Adult women also showed a strong increase in new jobs, as 232,000 women went back to work in April. As more skilled workers begin working, this signals that the employment picture has changed for certain.

Other measures of the employment situation also provide good news for the workers of this country. The diffusion index, which measures the percentage of firms increasing employment in the last month, has risen to 72.6 percent, well over the crucial 50 percent level. This is the highest level since 1977. Also, the average work week and overtime hours continue to grow, meaning that production increases are putting more money in the pockets of more workers.

The good news of unemployment, moreover, follows on the heels of the great news on inflation. The Consumer Price Index released a few weeks ago showed that inflation has been zero for the past 6 months. As we have discussed many times in this committee, falling inflation today is good news for employment tomorrow. The dramatic decline in inflation from the double-digit levels of a few years ago means lower interest rates which should spur production and allow for this recovery to gather more strength.

We all know, however, that unemployment is far too high. But the news of today gives more promise than we have had since 1979, when unemployment began to rise. Soon, millions of workers will hopefully join the thousands already called back to work. The message is clear: Hope has turned to reality. And these figures seem to be that America is starting to work again.

Madam Commissioner, we're very happy that you're here and we would be very pleased to hear your statement on this report for this month.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS; AND KENNETH V. DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Ms. Norwood. Thank you very much, Congressman. I'd like to introduce first Mr. Thomas Plewes, who is our Associate Commissioner for Employment and Unemployment statistics and Mr. Kenneth Dalton, who is our associate Commissioner for Prices and Living Conditions.

It's always a pleasure to have the opportunity to offer the Joint Economic Committee a few comments to supplement our release this morning.

The employment situation improved considerably in April. The number of jobs increased, the hours of work were up, more people entered the labor force, and the unemployment rate held steady. The job growth was widespread. Nearly 3 out of 4 of the 186 industries in the BLS disffusion index showed employment gains from March to April, as payroll employment rose by 260,000. Since December, payroll employment has increased by 650,000 and the unemployment rate has declined by 0.6 percentage point.

Factory jobs rose by 110,000 from March to April. Most of the increase occurred in the durable manufacturing industries, which had been hard hit during the recession. In the 4 months since December, sizable job gains have occurred in lumber and wood products, primary and fabricated metals, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment. Consistent with these developments, the unemployment rate in durable goods industries declined from 17.1 to 13.5 percent over the period.

Employment in the construction industry, which had not shown employment growth in recent months, rose by 30,000 in April. The business survey is often slow to reflect employment increases in the construction industry because it's difficult to identify and collect data from new construction firms at the time they begin operation. Reported increases in construction industry employment thus tend to lag initial expansions in construction activity.

Employment in the service-producing sector, which is usually affected less by recession than the goods-producing sector, showed little change between July 1981 and December 1982. Since December, employment in this sector has increased by 450,000. A large part of this increase reflects a substantial pickup in the services industry in 1983. Jobs in the services industry increased by more than 100,000 in both March and in April.

The continued improvement in factory hours is particularly noteworthy this month. This important leading economic indicator rose to 40.1 hours, the highest level since June 1981. Factory overtime increased to 3 hours in April. These movements are important because as labor market conditions begin to improve, employers tend to be cautious. They add hours to the schedules of those currently employed before expanding the size of their work forces. Businessmen may well take the opportunity more than they have in the past to improve their productivity and cost positions before hiring additional workers.

The civilian labor force, which had declined substantially between December and March, rose by 300,000 in April. Total employment, as measured by the household survey, increased by about the same amount—a little more than 350,000. Much of this April increase in employment occurred among adult women.

The April labor force is still below its December level. As employment conditions improve, more people may be expected to enter the labor force. This is because many persons, some who are discouraged over job prospects and others who are waiting for job opportunities to improve before undertaking job search, come into the labor force when jobs become more plentiful. For this reason, the unemployment rate tends to decline very slowly as labor market conditions begin to improve.

In April, there were 11.3 million people unemployed and the civilian jobless rate was 10.2 percent, little different from the March figure of 10.3 percent. The rate which includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force was 10.1 percent in April, the same as in March.

Among major worker groups, the unemployment rate for adult women fell from 8.8 to 8.4 percent, while the rate for men edged up from 9.6 to 9.8 percent. The jobless rate for men thus continues to be higher than the rate for women, as it has been during all of the past year and a half. In April, the unemployment rate for white workers was 8.9 percent, down 0.8 percentage point from December. The jobless rate for Hispanic workers declined to 14.5 percent in April.

In contrast, the rate for black workers rose to 20.8 percent, the same as in December. The jobless rate for adult black men rose to 20.3 percent and the rate for black women was 17 percent. The unemployment rate for black teenagers rose to 49 percent and their employment population ratio was only 19 percent. Black workers continue to be the most severely affected population group in the job market.

In summary, the data for the month of April show considerable improvement in the overall labor market. Employment rose, particularly in the hard-hit manufacturing industries; hours of work expanded sharply; the labor force increased; and the unemployment rate held steady. Since December, the unemployment rate has declined by 0.6 percentage point.

We'd be glad to try to answer any questions you may have, Congressman Lungren.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF ALL CIVILIAN WORKERS BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method					X-11 method (former official procedure)	Range (cols. 2-7)
		Official procedure	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1982								
April	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.4	0.1
May	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.5	.5
June	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	.1
July	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	.1
August	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	.1
September	9.7	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.2	.2
October	9.9	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.5	.3
November	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.8	.3
December	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.1	10.9	10.8	11.1	.3
1983								
January	11.4	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.3	.5
February	11.3	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.8	10.3	.7
March	10.8	10.3	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.3	.3
April	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.1	10.2	.3

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADS

(1) Unadjusted rate.—Unemployment rate for all civilian workers, not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official procedure (X-11 ARIMA method).—The published seasonally adjusted rate for all civilian workers. Each of the 3 major civilian labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16-19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January-June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July-December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of Employment and Earnings.

(3) Concurrent (X-11 ARIMA method).—The official procedure for computation of the rate for all civilian workers using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980.

(4) Stable (X-11 ARIMA method).—Each of the 12 civilian labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire

span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X-11 ARIMA method).—This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and civilian labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X-11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X-11 ARIMA method).—This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total civilian employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) X-11 method (former official method).—The method for computation of the official procedure is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment.—The X-11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, February 1980.

The standard X-11 method is described in X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Allan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 1983

Employment rose in April and unemployment was little changed, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate, which includes the resident Armed Forces as part of the labor force, remained at 10.1 percent. The unemployment rate for civilian workers was 10.2 percent in April; it had been 10.3 in March and 10.4 in February. Both measures were down six-tenths of a percentage point from last December's highs.

Total employment rose by 360,000 in April to 101.1 million. Civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose by the same magnitude, as the resident Armed Forces remained unchanged.

The number of employees on nonfarm payrolls--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--increased by 260,000 in April, as manufacturing employment increased markedly. Both the manufacturing workweek and overtime hours rose sharply over the month.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons, at 11.3 million, and the civilian worker unemployment rate, 10.2 percent, were about unchanged in April, after adjustment for seasonality. Both figures were below their December 1982 highs but remained substantially above July 1981 pre-recession lows of 7.9 million and 7.2 percent, respectively.

Among the major worker groups, the jobless rate for adult women declined from 8.8 to 8.4 percent in April. Unemployment among adult men edged up to 9.8 percent, still below the December 1982 high of 10.1 percent. As a result, the gap between the rates for adult men and women rose to 1.4 percentage points. At 23.4 percent, the unemployment rate for teenagers was little changed over the month. The jobless rate for black workers returned to its December-January high of 20.8 percent, as the rate for black teenagers rose to 49.0 percent. Among Hispanic workers, the unemployment rate declined to 14.5 percent, while the rate for white workers, 8.9 percent, was not materially different from March. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

Jobless rates declined over the month for workers in trade and continued to edge down in manufacturing, two of the major industries that had been adversely affected by the recession. Unemployment among persons who lost their last job has held about steady at 6.8 million for the past 2 months but was down substantially from last December. (See tables A-6 and A-8.)

Among the long-term unemployed, there was a decrease in the number who had been jobless for 15 to 26 weeks, but the number out of work for 6 months or more remained at 2.7 million, nearly a quarter of the jobless total. The median duration of unemployment (11.3 weeks) rose over the month, while the mean duration (19.0 weeks) was virtually the same as in March. (See table A-7.)

Establishment-Based Series to be Revised Next Month

The establishment-based series on employment, hours, and earnings will be revised next month to reflect the annual employment benchmark adjustments and updated seasonal factors. The Employment Situation release of May data, scheduled for June 3, will include the revisions.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force

Civilian employment increased by nearly 360,000 in April, seasonally adjusted, following several months of little change. Adult women accounted for about two-thirds of the over-the-month employment increase.

At 110.8 million, the civilian labor force grew by 300,000 over the previous month. Adult men contributed most to the increase. Since last April, the civilian labor force has grown by 1.1 million, as decreases in the number of teenagers, stemming largely from population declines, continued to partially offset increases in the number of adults. (See table A-2.)

Industry Payroll Employment

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls rose by 260,000 to 89.2 million in April, seasonally adjusted. Payroll jobs have increased by 650,000 since the December 1982 low. The April increase was pervasive, with 73 percent of the industries in the BLS index of diffusion registering over-the-month gains. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			Mar. - Apr. change
	1982		1983	1983			
	I	IV	I	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Thousands of persons						
Labor force 1/	110,956	112,638	112,193	112,217	112,148	112,457	309
Total employment 1/	101,324	100,799	100,755	100,727	100,767	101,129	362
Civilian labor force	109,292	110,974	110,528	110,553	110,484	110,786	302
Civilian employment	99,660	99,135	99,090	99,063	99,103	99,458	355
Unemployment	9,632	11,839	11,439	11,490	11,381	11,328	-53
Not in labor force	62,205	62,072	62,977	62,952	63,172	63,008	-164
Discouraged workers	1,331	1,849	1,764	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers 1/	8.7	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	0
All civilian workers	8.8	10.7	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.2	-0.1
Adult men	7.8	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.8	0.2
Adult women	7.6	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.4	-0.4
Teenagers	21.9	24.3	22.8	22.2	23.5	23.4	-0.1
White	7.7	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.9	-0.1
Black	17.4	20.4	20.1	19.7	19.9	20.8	0.9
Hispanic origin	12.4	15.2	15.9	15.8	16.2	14.5	-1.7
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	90,408	88,731	88,878p	88,759	88,955p	89,213p	258p
Goods-producing industries	24,588	23,102	23,077p	23,018	23,050p	23,183p	133p
Service-producing industries	65,819	65,629	65,801p	65,741	65,905p	66,030p	125p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	34.8	34.7	34.8p	34.5	34.8p	35.0p	0.2p
Manufacturing	38.7	38.9	39.5p	39.1	39.6p	40.1p	0.5p
Manufacturing overtime	2.3	2.3	2.4p	2.3	2.5p	3.0p	0.5p

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.
p=preliminary.
N.A.=not available.

Manufacturing employment, which was especially hard-hit during the recession, continued to expand, rising 110,000 from March and 250,000 since December. Virtually all of the durable goods industries showed April employment growth, with marked improvements in lumber and wood products, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment, industries which have also shown substantial job pickups since December. Among nondurables, only the rubber and plastics products industry posted a strong gain. Construction jobs were also up in April.

Employment in the services industry rose by more than 100,000 for the second month in a row; the increase brought employment in that industry to 800,000 above its pre-recession level. Elsewhere in the service-producing sector, jobs increased in transportation and public utilities and finance, insurance, and real estate, while trade and government employment showed little change over the month.

Hours of Work

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was up two-tenths of an hour in March to 35.0 hours, seasonally adjusted. Both the manufacturing workweek (40.1 hours) and factory overtime (3.0 hours) rose by a half hour over the month and approximated the levels which prevailed prior to the recession. Gains in the factory workweek were widespread throughout both the durable and nondurable goods industries. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was up 0.8 percent in April to 104.3 (1977=100). The manufacturing index increased 2.1 percent over the month to 87.3 and was 5.1 percent above the December 1982 recession low. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings increased by 0.6 percent in April to $7.94, seasonally adjusted, while average weekly earnings rose by 1.2 percent, a result of the longer workweek. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings of $7.93 were up 3 cents over the month and 35 cents over the year. Average weekly earnings increased $1.83 in April to $275.96 and were up $13.69 over the year. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 153.9 (1977=100) in April, seasonally adjusted, 0.3 percent higher than in March. For the 12 months ended in April, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 5.2 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 1.7 percent during the 12-month period ended in March. (See table B-4.)

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 180,000 establishments employing about 36 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

—The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

—The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

—The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

—The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all

employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 335,000; for total unemployment it is 240,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.21 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates bv more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .29 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.28 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $6.00 per issue or $39.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population[1]	173,512	175,320	175,465	173,512	174,864	175,021	175,169	175,320	175,465
Labor force[2]	110,482	111,537	111,546	111,408	112,794	112,215	112,217	112,148	112,457
Participation rate[3]	63.7	63.6	63.6	64.2	64.5	64.1	64.1	64.0	64.1
Total employed[2]	100,526	99,658	100,511	101,152	100,758	100,770	100,727	100,767	101,129
Employment-population ratio[4]	57.9	56.8	57.3	58.3	57.6	57.6	57.5	57.5	57.6
Resident Armed Forces	1,668	1,664	1,671	1,668	1,665	1,667	1,664	1,664	1,671
Civilian employed	98,858	97,994	98,840	99,484	99,093	99,103	99,063	99,103	99,458
Agriculture	3,172	2,971	3,185	3,356	3,411	3,412	3,393	3,375	3,371
Nonagricultural industries	95,686	95,023	95,655	96,128	95,682	95,691	95,670	95,729	96,088
Unemployed	9,957	11,879	11,035	10,256	12,036	11,446	11,490	11,381	11,328
Unemployment rate[5]	9.0	10.7	9.9	9.2	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1
Not in labor force	63,030	63,783	63,919	62,104	62,070	62,806	62,952	63,172	63,008
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[1]	82,844	83,789	83,856	82,844	83,501	83,652	83,720	83,789	83,856
Labor force[2]	63,303	63,645	63,700	63,829	64,384	63,916	63,996	63,957	64,207
Participation rate[3]	76.4	76.0	76.0	77.0	77.0	76.4	76.4	76.3	76.6
Total employed[2]	57,453	56,347	56,964	57,973	57,338	57,283	57,234	57,300	57,476
Employment-population ratio[4]	69.4	67.2	67.9	70.0	68.6	68.5	68.4	68.4	68.5
Resident Armed Forces	1,529	1,528	1,530	1,529	1,529	1,531	1,528	1,528	1,530
Civilian employed	55,924	54,819	55,434	56,444	55,809	55,752	55,706	55,772	55,946
Unemployed	5,850	7,298	6,736	5,856	7,046	6,633	6,762	6,657	6,731
Unemployment rate[5]	9.2	11.5	10.6	9.2	10.9	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.5
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[1]	90,668	91,532	91,609	90,668	91,283	91,369	91,449	91,532	91,609
Labor force[2]	47,180	47,891	47,846	47,579	48,410	48,299	48,220	48,191	48,251
Participation rate[3]	52.0	52.3	52.2	52.5	53.0	52.9	52.7	52.6	52.7
Total employed[2]	43,073	43,311	43,547	43,179	43,420	43,486	43,493	43,467	43,653
Employment-population ratio[4]	47.5	47.3	47.5	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.5	47.7
Resident Armed Forces	139	136	141	139	136	136	136	136	141
Civilian employed	42,934	43,175	43,406	43,040	43,284	43,350	43,357	43,331	43,512
Unemployed	4,107	4,581	4,299	4,400	4,990	4,813	4,727	4,724	4,597
Unemployment rate[5]	8.7	9.6	9.0	9.2	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.5

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[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

[3] Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[4] Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[5] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	171,844	173,656	173,794	171,844	173,199	173,354	173,505	173,656	173,794
Civilian labor force	108,814	109,873	109,875	109,740	111,129	110,548	110,553	110,484	110,786
Participation rate	63.3	63.3	63.2	63.9	64.2	63.8	63.7	63.6	63.7
Employed	98,858	97,994	98,840	99,484	99,093	99,103	99,063	99,103	99,458
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.5	56.4	56.9	57.9	57.2	57.2	57.1	57.1	57.2
Unemployed	9,957	11,879	11,035	10,256	12,036	11,446	11,490	11,381	11,328
Unemployment rate	9.2	10.8	10.0	9.3	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	73,392	74,520	74,611	73,392	74,236	74,339	74,434	74,520	74,611
Civilian labor force	57,586	58,220	58,262	57,798	58,443	58,048	58,177	58,170	58,454
Participation rate	78.5	78.1	78.1	78.7	78.7	78.1	78.2	78.1	78.3
Employed	52,736	51,982	52,469	53,028	52,534	52,452	52,428	52,589	52,752
Employment-population ratio[2]	71.9	69.7	70.3	72.2	70.8	70.6	70.4	70.6	70.7
Agriculture	2,332	2,214	2,322	2,417	2,389	2,426	2,374	2,420	2,404
Nonagricultural industries	50,404	49,768	50,147	50,607	50,145	50,025	50,054	50,169	50,348
Unemployed	4,851	6,239	5,793	4,770	5,909	5,597	5,749	5,581	5,702
Unemployment rate	8.4	10.7	9.9	8.3	10.1	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	82,591	83,699	83,794	82,591	83,383	83,490	83,593	83,699	83,794
Civilian labor force	43,267	44,234	44,142	43,355	44,286	44,201	44,216	44,166	44,238
Participation rate	52.4	52.8	52.7	52.5	53.1	52.9	52.9	52.8	52.8
Employed	39,939	40,411	40,618	39,827	40,215	40,238	40,291	40,277	40,509
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.4	48.3	48.5	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.1	48.3
Agriculture	551	544	572	600	628	625	657	647	622
Nonagricultural industries	39,388	39,868	40,046	39,227	39,587	39,613	39,634	39,630	39,886
Unemployed	3,328	3,823	3,524	3,528	4,071	3,963	3,925	3,889	3,729
Unemployment rate	7.7	8.6	8.0	8.1	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,861	15,429	15,389	15,861	15,580	15,525	15,478	15,429	15,389
Civilian labor force	7,961	7,418	7,471	8,591	8,400	8,299	8,160	8,148	8,094
Participation rate	50.2	48.1	48.5	54.2	53.9	53.5	52.7	52.8	52.6
Employed	6,183	5,601	5,753	6,633	6,344	6,413	6,345	6,237	6,197
Employment-population ratio[2]	39.0	36.3	37.4	41.8	40.7	41.3	41.0	40.4	40.3
Agriculture	289	213	291	339	394	361	362	308	344
Nonagricultural industries	5,894	5,388	5,462	6,294	5,950	6,052	5,983	5,929	5,853
Unemployed	1,778	1,818	1,718	1,958	2,056	1,886	1,815	1,911	1,897
Unemployment rate	22.3	24.5	23.0	22.8	24.5	22.7	22.2	23.5	23.4

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[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	149,249	150,382	150,518	149,249	150,056	150,129	150,187	150,382	150,518
Civilian labor force	95,252	95,599	95,631	95,941	96,864	96,176	95,987	95,996	96,287
Participation rate	63.8	63.6	63.5	64.3	64.6	64.1	63.9	63.8	64.0
Employed	87,509	86,385	87,216	88,011	87,443	87,466	87,194	87,324	87,709
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.6	57.4	57.9	59.0	58.3	58.3	58.1	58.1	58.3
Unemployed	7,743	9,214	8,415	7,930	9,421	8,711	8,793	8,672	8,577
Unemployment rate	8.1	9.6	8.8	8.3	9.7	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,933	51,298	51,290	51,109	51,562	51,033	51,151	51,214	51,459
Participation rate	78.9	78.5	78.4	79.2	79.3	78.4	78.5	78.4	78.7
Employed	47,109	46,320	46,767	47,382	46,823	46,752	46,682	46,883	47,049
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.0	70.9	71.5	73.4	72.0	71.8	71.6	71.8	71.9
Unemployed	3,824	4,977	4,524	3,727	4,739	4,281	4,469	4,332	4,409
Unemployment rate	7.5	9.7	8.8	7.3	9.2	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	37,164	37,672	37,690	37,169	37,934	37,794	37,588	37,509	37,683
Participation rate	51.9	52.1	52.1	51.9	52.6	52.4	52.1	51.9	52.1
Employed	34,696	34,931	35,147	34,531	34,847	34,834	34,695	34,723	34,972
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.5	48.3	48.6	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.1	48.0	48.3
Unemployed	2,469	2,742	2,543	2,638	3,087	2,960	2,893	2,787	2,711
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.3	6.7	7.1	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,155	6,629	6,651	7,663	7,368	7,349	7,248	7,273	7,145
Participation rate	54.3	51.9	52.2	58.2	57.1	57.1	56.5	56.9	56.0
Employed	5,704	5,134	5,303	6,098	5,773	5,880	5,817	5,719	5,688
Employment-population ratio[2]	43.3	40.2	41.6	46.3	44.8	45.7	45.4	44.8	44.6
Unemployed	1,451	1,495	1,349	1,565	1,595	1,469	1,431	1,554	1,457
Unemployment rate	20.3	22.6	20.3	20.4	21.6	20.0	19.7	21.4	20.4
Men	21.6	25.0	21.4	21.9	22.8	21.2	21.1	22.9	21.7
Women	18.9	19.9	19.0	18.8	20.4	18.7	18.2	19.7	19.0
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,511	18,823	18,851	18,511	18,740	18,768	18,796	18,823	18,851
Civilian labor force	10,986	11,416	11,412	11,201	11,522	11,542	11,548	11,554	11,631
Participation rate	59.4	60.6	60.5	60.5	61.5	61.5	61.4	61.4	61.7
Employed	9,031	9,102	9,108	9,135	9,127	9,142	9,276	9,253	9,209
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.8	48.4	48.3	49.3	48.7	48.7	49.4	49.2	48.8
Unemployed	1,955	2,314	2,304	2,066	2,395	2,400	2,271	2,302	2,423
Unemployment rate	17.8	20.3	20.2	18.4	20.8	20.8	19.7	19.9	20.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,310	5,440	5,505	5,345	5,483	5,459	5,441	5,439	5,540
Participation rate	74.3	74.5	75.2	74.7	75.6	75.1	74.7	74.5	75.7
Employed	4,416	4,359	4,397	4,438	4,358	4,385	4,423	4,416	4,415
Employment-population ratio[2]	61.8	59.7	60.1	62.1	60.1	60.3	60.7	60.5	60.3
Unemployed	894	1,081	1,107	907	1,125	1,075	1,018	1,023	1,125
Unemployment rate	16.8	19.9	20.1	17.0	20.5	19.7	18.7	18.8	20.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,020	5,315	5,217	5,063	5,207	5,295	5,353	5,350	5,265
Participation rate	55.2	57.3	56.1	55.6	56.5	57.3	57.8	57.7	56.6
Employed	4,263	4,369	4,350	4,285	4,349	4,329	4,441	4,404	4,372
Employment-population ratio[2]	46.8	47.1	46.8	47.1	47.1	46.8	48.0	47.5	47.0
Unemployed	756	946	867	779	858	965	912	946	893
Unemployment rate	15.1	17.8	16.6	15.4	16.5	18.2	17.0	17.7	17.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	656	661	691	793	832	788	754	765	827
Participation rate	29.0	29.5	30.9	35.1	36.8	35.0	33.5	34.1	37.0
Employed	351	375	360	412	420	428	412	432	422
Employment-population ratio[2]	15.5	16.7	16.1	18.2	18.6	19.0	18.3	19.3	18.9
Unemployed	305	287	330	381	412	360	342	333	405
Unemployment rate	46.5	43.3	47.8	48.0	49.5	45.7	45.4	43.5	49.0
Men	48.5	46.8	48.1	48.4	52.5	45.9	45.3	44.5	48.0
Women	44.0	38.9	47.6	47.7	46.2	45.5	45.4	42.3	50.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,235	9,551	9,665	9,235	9,301	9,320	9,360	9,551	9,665
Civilian labor force	5,897	5,998	6,128	5,966	5,898	5,981	5,992	6,074	6,206
Participation rate	63.9	62.8	63.4	64.6	63.4	64.1	64.0	63.6	64.2
Employed	5,170	5,017	5,262	5,211	4,998	5,053	5,042	5,088	5,304
Employment-population ratio[2]	56.0	52.5	54.4	56.4	53.7	54.2	53.8	53.3	54.9
Unemployed	727	980	865	755	900	929	950	986	902
Unemployment rate	12.3	16.3	14.1	12.7	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.2	14.5

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[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

[Numbers in thousands]

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	98,858	97,994	98,840	99,484	99,093	99,103	99,063	99,103	99,858
Married men, spouse present	38,328	37,152	37,335	38,212	37,507	37,450	37,428	37,452	37,523
Married women, spouse present	23,950	24,316	24,444	23,891	24,155	24,205	24,070	24,171	24,371
Women who maintain families	5,120	5,066	4,969	5,093	4,985	5,038	5,050	5,097	4,948
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,342	1,309	1,452	1,442	1,547	1,537	1,624	1,515	1,560
Self-employed workers	1,586	1,450	1,541	1,656	1,627	1,587	1,541	1,585	1,607
Unpaid family workers	244	212	192	266	224	231	223	260	208
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	88,038	87,271	87,781	88,454	87,976	87,813	87,794	87,912	88,187
Government	15,716	15,746	15,782	15,464	15,477	15,386	15,501	15,452	15,518
Private industries	72,321	71,526	71,999	72,990	72,499	72,427	72,293	72,459	72,668
Private households	1,150	1,184	1,163	1,196	1,163	1,162	1,232	1,235	1,205
Other industries	71,171	70,342	70,836	71,794	71,336	71,265	71,061	71,225	71,463
Self-employed workers	7,228	7,378	7,513	7,246	7,335	7,465	7,385	7,453	7,529
Unpaid family workers	423	374	360	410	383	380	353	342	353
PERSONS AT WORK[1]									
Nonagricultural industries	90,534	91,151	92,004	90,755	90,219	90,903	90,207	90,271	92,267
Full-time schedules	71,973	71,950	73,005	72,562	71,499	71,786	71,564	71,878	73,594
Part time for economic reasons	5,326	6,023	5,589	5,750	6,425	6,845	6,481	6,202	6,082
Usually work full time	2,163	1,966	1,841	2,197	2,153	2,200	2,097	1,927	1,871
Usually work part time	3,163	4,057	3,748	3,553	4,272	4,645	4,384	4,275	4,211
Part time for noneconomic reasons	13,235	13,178	13,410	12,443	12,295	12,271	12,162	12,191	12,592

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

[Percent]

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1982				1983	1983		
	I	II	III	IV	I	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.5	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.0
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	8.6	9.3	9.8	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.2
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	8.7	9.3	9.8	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	8.8	9.4	10.0	10.7	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.2
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	11.4	12.1	12.8	13.8	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.2
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	12.5	13.4	14.2	15.3	15.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	10,256	11,381	11,328	9.3	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2
Men, 16 years and over	5,856	6,657	6,731	9.4	11.2	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.7
Men, 20 years and over	4,773	5,581	5,702	8.3	10.1	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.8
Women, 16 years and over	4,400	4,724	4,597	9.3	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.6
Women, 20 years and over	3,528	3,889	3,729	8.1	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,959	1,911	1,897	22.8	24.5	22.7	22.2	23.5	23.4
Married men, spouse present	2,432	2,853	2,886	6.0	7.8	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1
Married women, spouse present	1,963	1,954	1,906	7.6	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3
Women who maintain families	559	797	750	11.5	13.2	13.2	13.0	13.5	13.2
Full-time workers	8,575	9,751	9,702	9.1	10.8	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.2
Part-time workers	1,712	1,641	1,650	10.8	11.1	10.6	10.1	10.5	10.6
Labor force time lost[2]	--	--	--	10.4	12.7	11.7	12.0	11.8	11.4
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,993	8,762	8,551	9.8	11.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.5
Mining	126	203	218	10.6	18.1	17.1	18.4	18.6	20.3
Construction	1,002	1,072	1,083	19.3	22.3	20.0	19.7	20.3	20.3
Manufacturing	2,563	2,807	2,711	11.3	14.8	13.0	13.3	12.8	12.4
Durable goods	1,588	1,810	1,747	11.9	17.1	14.7	14.7	14.1	13.5
Nondurable goods	975	997	964	10.6	11.4	10.5	11.4	11.1	10.8
Transportation and public utilities	391	447	436	6.7	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	2,326	2,307	2,161	9.9	11.0	10.8	10.9	11.2	10.4
Finance and service industries	1,786	1,926	1,941	7.0	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.3
Government workers	843	977	1,002	5.2	5.1	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1
Agricultural wage and salary workers	247	294	323	14.6	16.5	16.0	16.4	16.3	17.2

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[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

[2] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,463	3,127	3,118	3,930	4,019	3,536	3,731	3,440	3,547
5 to 14 weeks	2,851	3,423	2,772	3,255	3,460	3,328	3,106	3,140	3,154
15 weeks and over	3,642	5,330	5,145	3,080	4,732	4,634	4,618	4,615	4,356
15 to 26 weeks	1,996	2,352	2,184	1,582	2,125	1,928	1,928	1,875	1,662
27 weeks and over	1,646	2,978	2,961	1,498	2,607	2,706	2,689	2,740	2,694
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	16.0	20.7	21.3	14.3	18.0	19.4	19.0	19.1	19.0
Median duration, in weeks	9.8	12.9	13.3	8.3	10.1	11.5	9.6	10.3	11.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	9,957	11,879	11,035	10,256	12,036	11,446	11,490	11,381	11,328
Less than 5 weeks	34.8	26.3	28.3	38.3	32.9	30.8	32.6	30.7	32.1
5 to 14 weeks	28.6	28.8	25.1	31.7	28.3	28.9	27.1	28.1	28.5
15 weeks and over	36.6	44.9	46.6	30.0	38.8	40.3	40.3	41.2	39.4
15 to 26 weeks	20.0	19.8	19.8	15.4	17.4	16.8	16.8	16.7	15.0
27 weeks and over	16.5	25.1	26.8	14.6	21.3	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.4

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	6,000	7,560	6,872	5,889	7,295	6,704	6,809	6,823	6,750
On layoff	1,960	2,336	1,940	1,967	2,468	2,131	2,024	1,945	1,949
Other job losers	4,040	5,224	4,932	3,922	4,827	4,573	4,784	4,878	4,803
Job leavers	838	854	760	901	826	839	848	901	815
Reentrants	2,138	2,407	2,274	2,342	2,629	2,623	2,891	2,426	2,488
New entrants	980	1,056	1,129	1,096	1,288	1,174	1,161	1,155	1,245
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	60.3	63.7	62.3	57.6	60.6	59.1	60.2	60.4	59.7
On layoff	19.7	19.7	17.6	19.2	20.5	18.8	17.9	17.2	17.2
Other job losers	40.6	44.0	44.7	38.3	40.1	40.3	42.3	43.1	42.5
Job leavers	8.4	7.2	6.9	8.8	6.9	7.4	7.5	8.0	7.2
Reentrants	21.5	20.3	20.6	22.9	21.8	23.1	22.0	21.5	22.0
New entrants	9.8	8.9	10.2	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.2	11.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	5.5	6.9	6.3	5.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1
Job leavers	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7
Reentrants	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
New entrants	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983
Total, 16 years and over	10,256	11,381	11,328	9.3	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2
16 to 24 years	4,297	4,375	4,353	17.8	18.9	18.3	18.3	18.1	18.1
16 to 19 years	1,958	1,911	1,897	22.8	24.5	22.7	22.2	23.5	23.8
16 to 17 years	838	774	812	24.4	27.4	24.1	23.4	25.1	26.3
18 to 19 years	1,131	1,162	1,095	21.8	22.7	21.7	21.5	22.7	21.8
20 to 24 years	2,339	2,464	2,456	14.5	16.0	16.1	16.3	15.4	15.4
25 years and over	5,946	7,029	6,954	7.0	8.6	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.0
25 to 54 years	5,179	6,206	6,079	7.4	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5
55 years and over	733	803	832	4.9	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6
Men, 16 years and over	5,856	6,657	6,731	9.4	11.2	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.7
16 to 24 years	2,448	2,479	2,478	18.7	20.5	19.7	19.8	19.5	19.4
16 to 19 years	1,086	1,076	1,029	24.1	25.8	23.9	23.6	25.3	24.8
16 to 17 years	452	425	429	24.8	29.0	24.4	23.6	26.0	27.0
18 to 19 years	637	656	604	23.7	24.0	23.5	23.4	24.8	22.8
20 to 24 years	1,362	1,403	1,449	15.9	17.8	17.6	17.8	16.6	17.0
25 years and over	3,402	4,199	4,237	6.9	8.8	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.5
25 to 54 years	2,931	3,652	3,646	7.3	9.4	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.9
55 years and over	449	520	562	5.0	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.3
Women, 16 years and over	4,400	4,724	4,597	9.3	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.6
16 to 24 years	1,849	1,896	1,874	16.0	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.5
16 to 19 years	872	835	868	21.3	23.0	21.5	20.7	21.5	22.4
16 to 17 years	386	349	383	24.0	25.6	23.7	23.2	24.2	25.5
18 to 19 years	494	506	491	19.8	21.3	19.8	19.3	20.5	20.7
20 to 24 years	977	1,061	1,006	13.0	14.0	14.2	14.5	14.1	13.5
25 years and over	2,544	2,830	2,717	7.1	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4
25 to 54 years	2,248	2,558	2,434	7.5	8.8	8.7	8.2	8.3	7.9
55 years and over	284	283	270	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.5

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,596	23,275	23,276	22,596	23,143	23,225	23,318	23,275	23,276
Civilian labor force	13,562	14,274	14,244	13,799	14,376	14,408	14,420	14,456	14,497
Participation rate	60.0	61.3	61.2	61.1	62.1	62.0	61.8	62.1	62.2
Employed	11,349	11,609	11,624	11,484	11,674	11,668	11,828	11,779	11,759
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.2	49.9	49.9	50.8	50.4	50.2	50.7	50.6	50.5
Unemployed	2,213	2,665	2,620	2,315	2,702	2,740	2,593	2,677	2,728
Unemployment rate	16.3	18.7	18.4	16.8	18.8	19.0	18.0	18.5	18.8
Not in labor force	9,033	9,000	9,033	8,797	8,767	8,817	8,898	8,819	8,799

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983
Total, 16 years and over[1]	98,850	98,840	9,957	11,035	9.2	10.0
Managerial and professional specialty	23,207	23,805	642	829	2.7	3.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,562	10,813	325	441	3.0	3.9
Professional specialty	12,645	12,992	317	388	2.4	2.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	30,480	30,601	1,869	2,060	5.8	6.3
Technicians and related support	2,965	2,990	116	131	3.8	4.2
Sales occupations	11,032	11,432	738	870	6.3	7.1
Administrative support, including clerical	16,484	16,180	1,015	1,060	5.8	6.1
Service occupations	13,398	13,407	1,581	1,700	10.6	11.3
Private household	971	936	57	67	5.5	6.7
Protective service	1,593	1,562	100	116	5.9	6.9
Service, except private household and protective	10,834	10,910	1,424	1,517	11.6	12.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	11,842	11,881	1,389	1,662	10.5	12.3
Mechanics and repairers	3,941	4,021	325	408	7.6	9.2
Construction trades	3,985	4,063	711	813	15.1	16.7
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,915	3,796	352	441	8.2	10.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,478	15,641	3,183	3,198	16.2	17.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,099	7,530	1,524	1,536	15.8	16.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,163	4,077	598	657	12.5	13.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,216	4,034	1,066	1,001	20.2	19.9
Construction laborers	482	528	255	263	34.6	33.2
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,734	3,506	811	738	17.8	17.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,406	3,503	323	395	8.7	10.1

[1] Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Occupational detail may not add to totals because of changes in the estimation procedures.

Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	8,675	7,837	8,181	7,292	7,472	6,620	709	672	8.7	9.2
25 to 39 years	7,194	5,944	6,884	5,639	6,240	5,085	644	554	9.4	9.8
25 to 29 years	1,277	718	1,176	662	971	561	205	101	17.4	15.3
30 to 34 years	3,023	2,244	2,898	2,105	2,629	1,885	269	220	9.3	10.5
35 to 39 years	2,894	2,982	2,810	2,872	2,640	2,639	170	233	6.0	8.1
40 years and over	1,481	1,893	1,297	1,653	1,232	1,535	65	118	5.0	7.1
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	17,999	19,808	17,045	18,726	15,633	16,813	1,412	1,913	8.3	10.2
25 to 29 years	8,101	8,647	7,624	8,124	6,870	7,094	754	1,030	9.9	12.7
30 to 34 years	5,867	6,564	5,629	6,318	5,199	5,789	430	529	7.6	8.4
35 to 39 years	4,031	4,597	3,792	4,284	3,564	3,930	228	354	6.0	8.3

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Revised veterans' population estimates

April 1983 data for veterans are based fully on 1980 census results. This updating was a two-stage process. The first stage occurred in November 1982, when revised geographic estimates for veterans were introduced. The second stage used revised census age and prior military service distributions. In each case, population revisions resulted in lower estimates for veterans and correspondingly higher estimates for nonveterans.

Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for ten large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,367	18,687	18,713	18,367	18,606	18,633	18,660	18,687	18,713
Civilian labor force	12,042	12,165	12,100	12,101	12,380	12,262	12,263	12,216	12,153
Employed	10,907	10,835	10,901	10,974	10,990	10,909	10,893	10,926	10,962
Unemployed	1,135	1,330	1,199	1,127	1,390	1,353	1,370	1,290	1,191
Unemployment rate	9.4	10.9	9.9	9.3	11.0	11.0	11.2	10.6	9.8
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,067	8,284	8,302	8,067	8,225	8,245	8,264	8,284	8,302
Civilian labor force	4,607	4,610	4,727	4,623	4,819	4,897	4,727	4,639	4,740
Employed	4,244	4,202	4,332	4,244	4,360	4,399	4,268	4,228	4,330
Unemployed	363	408	395	379	459	498	459	411	410
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.9	8.4	8.2	9.5	10.2	9.7	8.9	8.6
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,525	8,543	8,544	8,525	8,540	8,541	8,542	8,543	8,544
Civilian labor force	5,557	5,626	5,537	5,603	5,538	5,641	5,639	5,692	5,580
Employed	4,996	4,922	4,878	5,019	4,829	4,929	4,880	5,000	4,898
Unemployed	561	704	659	584	709	712	759	692	682
Unemployment rate	10.1	12.5	11.9	10.4	12.8	12.6	13.5	12.2	12.2
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,449	4,501	4,503	4,449	4,492	4,495	4,498	4,501	4,503
Civilian labor force	2,940	2,956	2,945	3,000	2,974	2,997	2,921	2,981	3,009
Employed	2,706	2,719	2,748	2,751	2,744	2,759	2,698	2,744	2,797
Unemployed	234	237	197	249	230	238	223	237	212
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.0	6.7	8.3	7.7	7.9	7.6	8.0	7.0
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,758	6,731	6,728	6,758	6,738	6,736	6,733	6,731	6,728
Civilian labor force	4,202	4,227	4,288	4,257	4,293	4,324	4,273	4,297	4,360
Employed	3,550	3,507	3,622	3,623	3,558	3,654	3,639	3,622	3,695
Unemployed	652	720	666	634	735	670	634	675	665
Unemployment rate	15.5	17.0	15.5	14.9	17.1	15.5	14.8	15.7	15.3
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,691	5,734	5,738	5,691	5,723	5,727	5,730	5,734	5,738
Civilian labor force	3,595	3,574	3,604	3,634	3,626	3,609	3,623	3,595	3,637
Employed	3,276	3,250	3,336	3,311	3,292	3,311	3,314	3,292	3,367
Unemployed	319	325	268	323	334	298	309	303	270
Unemployment rate	8.9	9.1	7.4	8.9	9.2	8.3	8.5	8.4	7.4
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,491	13,568	13,572	13,491	13,550	13,556	13,562	13,568	13,572
Civilian labor force	7,971	8,044	7,969	8,010	7,959	7,920	7,917	8,036	8,015
Employed	7,351	7,252	7,255	7,360	7,237	7,224	7,221	7,291	7,271
Unemployed	620	792	714	650	722	696	696	745	744
Unemployment rate	7.8	9.8	9.0	8.1	9.1	8.8	8.8	9.3	9.3
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,051	8,068	8,068	8,051	8,065	8,066	8,067	8,068	8,068
Civilian labor force	5,061	5,027	5,088	5,134	5,116	5,016	5,047	5,104	5,158
Employed	4,454	4,339	4,435	4,507	4,389	4,316	4,361	4,431	4,485
Unemployed	607	688	653	627	727	700	686	673	673
Unemployment rate	12.0	13.7	12.8	12.2	14.2	14.0	13.6	13.2	13.0
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,128	9,151	9,152	9,128	9,146	9,148	9,149	9,151	9,152
Civilian labor force	5,418	5,307	5,327	5,471	5,540	5,447	5,416	5,357	5,377
Employed	4,862	4,571	4,636	4,897	4,842	4,704	4,700	4,638	4,669
Unemployed	556	736	691	574	698	743	716	719	708
Unemployment rate	10.3	13.9	13.0	10.5	12.6	13.6	13.2	13.4	13.2
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,851	11,170	11,196	10,851	11,090	11,117	11,143	11,170	11,196
Civilian labor force	7,274	7,530	7,529	7,315	7,527	7,616	7,580	7,567	7,569
Employed	6,844	6,875	6,922	6,844	6,926	6,993	6,900	6,887	6,919
Unemployed	430	655	607	471	601	623	680	680	650
Unemployment rate	5.9	8.7	8.1	6.4	8.0	8.2	9.0	9.0	8.6

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[1] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

[2] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1982	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983 p	Apr. 1983 p	Apr. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983 p	Apr. 1983 p
Total	89,984	87,744	88,341	89,117	90,083	88,565	88,920	88,759	88,955	89,213
Goods-producing	24,040	22,452	22,628	22,939	24,289	22,986	23,162	23,018	23,050	23,183
Mining	1,171	986	981	981	1,182	1,037	1,027	1,005	997	990
Construction	3,796	3,393	3,486	3,671	3,938	3,818	3,927	3,787	3,777	3,808
Manufacturing	19,073	18,073	18,161	18,287	19,169	18,131	18,208	18,226	18,276	18,385
Production workers	12,971	12,145	12,236	12,339	13,042	12,172	12,246	12,267	12,323	12,432
Durable goods	11,356	10,536	10,602	10,706	11,375	10,519	10,576	10,607	10,640	10,729
Production workers	7,572	6,886	6,958	7,054	7,576	6,853	6,913	6,939	6,981	7,061
Lumber and wood products	603.0	621.0	633.6	652.6	615	621	633	640	649	666
Furniture and fixtures	443.8	434.8	440.4	449.5	443	436	436	433	440	449
Stone, clay, and glass products	580.1	531.4	541.6	559.8	584	552	554	554	556	564
Primary metal products	977.3	805.8	818.0	827.7	976	803	815	810	820	827
Fabricated metal products	1,476.4	1,365.6	1,367.3	1,374.9	1,481	1,358	1,368	1,371	1,371	1,379
Machinery, except electrical	2,396.4	2,070.7	2,070.4	2,072.1	2,389	2,086	2,067	2,060	2,062	2,066
Electric and electronic equipment	2,027.9	1,969.7	1,976.4	1,993.0	2,036	1,946	1,964	1,972	1,982	1,999
Transportation equipment	1,749.9	1,690.5	1,703.5	1,718.7	1,748	1,662	1,679	1,711	1,702	1,717
Instruments and related products	711.1	678.7	676.6	677.2	713	682	684	681	679	679
Miscellaneous manufacturing	390.0	367.6	374.2	380.3	392	373	376	375	379	383
Nondurable goods	7,717	7,537	7,559	7,581	7,794	7,612	7,632	7,619	7,636	7,656
Production workers	5,399	5,259	5,278	5,305	5,466	5,319	5,333	5,328	5,342	5,371
Food and kindred products	1,578.5	1,571.5	1,570.1	1,566.2	1,643	1,636	1,637	1,627	1,629	1,630
Tobacco manufactures	62.0	64.7	61.8	59.4	67	66	67	65	65	64
Textile mill products	770.5	722.2	725.9	730.9	773	725	723	723	727	733
Apparel and other textile products	1,167.5	1,136.0	1,138.1	1,139.7	1,165	1,131	1,145	1,143	1,139	1,137
Paper and allied products	662.2	644.1	646.2	648.0	664	650	650	649	650	649
Printing and publishing	1,273.8	1,268.4	1,274.2	1,277.3	1,274	1,265	1,270	1,268	1,273	1,277
Chemicals and allied products	1,080.9	1,046.4	1,048.6	1,051.5	1,082	1,054	1,052	1,052	1,050	1,053
Petroleum and coal products	203.8	201.5	202.3	204.5	206	206	207	206	206	207
Rubber and misc. plastics products	704.2	683.9	691.8	702.6	706	678	680	685	695	705
Leather and leather products	213.4	198.6	200.2	200.6	214	201	201	201	202	201
Service-producing	65,944	65,292	65,713	66,178	65,794	65,579	65,758	65,741	65,905	66,030
Transportation and public utilities	5,058	4,874	4,883	4,920	5,094	4,983	4,949	4,938	4,934	4,955
Wholesale and retail trade	20,646	20,046	20,173	20,374	20,584	20,316	20,487	20,448	20,521	20,512
Wholesale trade	5,307	5,156	5,173	5,188	5,323	5,205	5,197	5,192	5,199	5,204
Retail trade	15,339	14,890	15,000	15,186	15,261	15,111	15,290	15,256	15,322	15,308
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,319	5,353	5,374	5,408	5,335	5,377	5,384	5,396	5,406	5,424
Services	18,967	19,030	19,237	19,457	18,929	19,148	19,200	19,203	19,314	19,418
Government	16,154	15,989	16,044	16,019	15,852	15,755	15,738	15,756	15,730	15,721
Federal government	2,730	2,737	2,737	2,746	2,730	2,761	2,749	2,751	2,748	2,746
State and local government	13,424	13,252	13,307	13,273	13,122	12,994	12,989	13,005	12,982	12,975

p = preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1982	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983 p	Apr. 1983 p	Apr. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983 p	Apr. 1983 p
Total private	34.6	34.2	34.7	34.8	34.9	34.8	35.1	34.5	34.8	35.0
Mining	42.7	41.3	41.2	41.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	36.7	35.4	36.4	36.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	38.7	38.9	39.6	39.7	39.0	38.9	39.8	39.1	39.6	40.1
Overtime hours	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.0
Durable goods	39.2	39.4	40.1	40.3	39.5	39.2	40.2	39.5	40.0	40.6
Overtime hours	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.9
Lumber and wood products	37.3	38.9	39.5	39.7	37.6	38.5	40.8	39.4	39.6	40.0
Furniture and fixtures	37.1	37.4	38.6	39.0	37.4	37.7	38.8	37.7	38.3	39.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	39.9	39.4	40.5	40.9	40.0	40.0	41.6	40.3	40.7	41.0
Primary metal products	38.7	39.1	39.6	40.0	38.5	38.9	38.9	38.9	39.4	39.8
Fabricated metal products	39.0	39.2	40.0	40.3	39.4	39.1	39.8	39.5	39.9	40.7
Machinery, except electrical	39.8	39.4	40.0	40.0	40.1	39.3	39.7	39.4	39.8	40.3
Electric and electronic equipment	39.0	39.3	39.9	39.9	39.3	39.3	39.9	39.3	39.8	40.2
Transportation equipment	40.5	40.9	41.9	41.9	41.1	39.9	41.7	41.0	41.9	42.5
Instruments and related products	39.5	39.7	40.3	40.0	39.9	39.6	40.6	39.6	40.1	40.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.2	37.7	38.9	39.0	38.5	38.4	39.4	37.9	38.8	39.3
Nondurable goods	38.1	38.2	38.9	39.0	38.4	38.5	39.3	38.5	38.9	39.6
Overtime hours	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0
Food and kindred products	38.8	38.6	38.8	38.8	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.1	39.2	39.4
Tobacco manufactures	36.6	34.1	36.5	38.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	37.2	38.7	39.7	40.0	37.7	38.4	40.3	38.9	39.6	40.5
Apparel and other textile products	34.4	34.7	35.5	35.5	34.7	35.0	36.9	35.0	35.4	35.9
Paper and allied products	41.8	41.1	41.9	42.1	42.1	41.6	41.7	41.3	42.0	42.4
Printing and publishing	36.8	36.8	37.4	37.4	37.1	37.1	37.6	37.1	37.4	37.7
Chemicals and allied products	40.7	40.9	41.2	41.3	40.7	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.3
Petroleum and coal products	44.0	43.3	43.8	44.2	44.9	44.4	44.6	44.6	45.0	44.2
Rubber and misc. plastics products	39.5	39.7	40.6	41.0	39.8	39.6	40.2	39.8	40.5	41.3
Leather and leather products	35.2	34.7	35.7	36.6	35.6	35.8	36.7	34.9	35.9	37.0
Transportation and public utilities	38.8	38.4	38.5	38.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade	31.7	30.9	31.7	31.8	31.8	32.1	32.0	31.3	32.0	31.9
Wholesale trade	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.7	38.2	38.5	38.5
Retail trade	29.6	28.7	29.6	29.7	29.8	30.2	30.0	29.2	30.0	29.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.2	36.1	36.0	36.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.5	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.5	32.7	32.7

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Apr. 1982	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983 p	Apr. 1983 p	Apr. 1982	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983 p	Apr. 1983 p
Total private	$7.58	$7.92	$7.90	$7.93	$262.27	$270.86	$274.13	$275.96
Seasonally adjusted	7.59	7.90	7.89	7.94	264.89	272.55	274.57	277.90
Mining	10.65	11.30	11.20	11.20	434.76	466.69	461.44	460.32
Construction	11.32	11.95	11.88	11.91	415.44	423.03	432.43	437.10
Manufacturing	8.42	8.75	8.75	8.78	325.85	340.38	346.50	348.57
Durable goods	8.94	9.31	9.30	9.31	350.45	366.81	372.93	375.19
Lumber and wood products	7.24	7.76	7.72	7.79	270.05	301.86	304.94	309.26
Furniture and fixtures	6.21	6.51	6.51	6.53	230.39	243.47	251.29	254.67
Stone, clay, and glass products	8.72	9.11	9.15	9.18	347.93	358.93	370.58	375.46
Primary metal products	11.24	11.54	11.28	11.36	434.99	451.21	446.69	454.40
Fabricated metal products	8.69	9.05	9.05	9.08	338.91	354.76	362.00	365.92
Machinery, except electrical	9.24	9.42	9.44	9.44	367.75	371.15	377.60	377.60
Electric and electronic equipment	8.03	8.51	8.54	8.52	313.17	334.44	340.75	339.95
Transportation equipment	10.89	11.49	11.49	11.54	441.05	469.94	481.43	483.53
Instruments and related products	8.07	8.78	8.79	8.77	318.77	348.57	354.24	350.80
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.35	6.73	6.74	6.72	242.57	253.72	262.19	262.08
Nondurable goods	7.65	8.00	8.01	8.05	291.47	305.60	311.59	313.95
Food and kindred products	7.90	8.10	8.14	8.19	306.52	312.66	315.83	317.77
Tobacco manufactures	10.05	9.97	10.33	10.47	367.83	339.98	377.05	398.91
Textile mill products	5.79	6.10	6.11	6.13	215.39	236.07	242.57	245.20
Apparel and other textile products	5.18	5.32	5.31	5.33	178.19	184.60	188.51	189.22
Paper and allied products	9.11	9.66	9.68	9.70	380.80	397.03	405.59	408.37
Printing and publishing	8.59	8.98	9.02	9.04	316.11	330.46	337.35	338.10
Chemicals and allied products	9.81	10.43	10.41	10.47	399.27	426.59	428.89	432.41
Petroleum and coal products	12.50	13.26	13.35	13.47	550.00	574.16	584.73	595.37
Rubber and misc. plastics products	7.52	7.89	7.91	7.93	297.04	313.23	321.15	325.13
Leather and leather products	5.32	5.51	5.53	5.52	187.26	191.20	197.42	202.03
Transportation and public utilities	10.14	10.71	10.68	10.71	393.43	411.26	411.18	413.41
Wholesale and retail trade	6.18	6.47	6.42	6.44	195.91	199.92	203.51	204.79
Wholesale trade	7.97	8.32	8.29	8.33	304.45	315.33	318.34	319.87
Retail trade	5.44	5.71	5.68	5.69	161.02	163.88	168.13	168.99
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.64	7.25	7.23	7.29	240.37	261.73	261.00	262.44
Services	6.81	7.19	7.18	7.19	221.33	232.96	234.07	233.68

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 1982	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983p	Apr. 1983p	Percent change from: Apr. 1982-Apr. 1983	Apr. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983p	Apr. 1983p	Percent change from: Mar. 1983-Apr. 1983
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	146.5	153.8	153.5	154.0	5.2	146.3	152.1	152.8	153.4	153.4	153.9	0.3
Constant (1977) dollars	93.7	95.5	95.1	N.A.	(2)	93.7	94.3	94.8	95.3	95.0	N.A.	(3)
Mining	156.5	165.4	164.0	164.6	5.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	137.4	144.1	143.6	144.4	5.2	138.7	143.8	143.8	145.5	144.9	145.9	.7
Manufacturing	150.9	157.4	157.0	157.2	4.2	150.8	155.6	156.6	157.4	157.1	157.2	.1
Transportation and public utilities	146.4	156.1	155.5	155.7	6.3	146.9	153.4	155.1	155.7	156.5	156.2	-.2
Wholesale and retail trade	144.3	150.2	150.1	150.9	4.5	143.7	148.6	148.9	149.3	149.4	150.2	.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	145.4	158.1	157.9	158.7	9.2	144.9	153.7	156.9	156.3	157.4	158.2	.5
Services	145.6	153.4	153.2	153.7	5.6	145.1	152.4	152.2	152.2	152.4	153.2	.5

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change was 1.7 from March 1982 to March 1983, the latest month available.
3 Percent change was -0.4 from February 1983 to March 1983, the latest month available.
4 Mining is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1982	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983 p	Apr. 1983 p	Apr. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983 p	Apr. 1983 p
Total private	103.9	99.3	101.6	103.1	105.2	102.8	104.3	102.1	103.5	104.3
Goods-producing	91.1	83.2	85.8	87.7	93.0	86.4	89.8	86.7	87.7	89.5
Mining	135.4	104.9	104.0	103.8	138.4	112.8	114.5	108.1	106.1	105.8
Construction	96.0	80.3	85.7	92.1	100.9	97.0	106.4	95.2	94.4	96.6
Manufacturing	88.1	82.8	84.9	86.1	89.3	83.1	85.5	84.1	85.5	87.3
Durable goods	87.2	79.6	82.0	83.4	87.8	78.9	81.5	80.5	82.1	84.1
Lumber and wood products	75.2	81.4	84.6	87.5	77.6	80.3	87.2	85.2	87.1	90.3
Furniture and fixtures	87.4	86.0	90.0	93.0	87.8	86.8	89.3	86.3	89.2	93.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	79.5	71.3	75.0	78.9	80.2	75.6	79.1	76.6	77.7	79.6
Primary metal products	74.2	60.8	63.0	64.8	73.6	59.7	60.9	60.8	62.8	64.3
Fabricated metal products	84.6	78.3	80.3	81.5	85.8	77.3	79.6	79.3	80.4	82.7
Machinery, except electrical	99.1	79.7	80.9	81.0	99.2	80.3	80.2	79.1	80.1	81.2
Electric and electronic equipment	97.0	93.0	95.2	96.4	97.8	91.1	94.0	93.0	94.9	97.1
Transportation equipment	80.5	77.9	80.7	81.9	81.4	73.8	78.3	78.9	80.2	82.7
Instruments and related products	106.5	98.2	99.8	98.7	107.4	99.4	101.9	98.3	99.6	99.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	83.3	75.6	80.2	82.1	84.2	79.0	81.6	78.2	81.3	83.3
Nondurable goods	89.5	87.4	89.3	90.2	91.5	89.2	91.3	89.3	90.6	92.1
Food and kindred products	89.0	88.6	89.1	88.8	95.5	94.9	95.5	94.2	94.5	95.1
Tobacco manufactures	80.1	79.1	79.9	79.2	89.6	90.1	92.8	80.8	86.7	87.9
Textile mill products	76.7	74.9	77.3	78.5	78.0	74.4	77.9	75.4	77.1	79.8
Apparel and other textile products	84.7	82.8	85.1	85.1	85.3	83.1	88.9	84.2	84.9	85.9
Paper and allied products	93.0	88.8	90.9	91.8	94.0	90.6	90.9	90.0	91.7	92.8
Printing and publishing	105.8	104.5	106.6	107.3	106.2	105.5	106.7	105.3	106.3	107.8
Chemicals and allied products	95.4	92.3	93.2	94.0	95.3	93.2	93.4	93.0	93.4	94.0
Petroleum and coal products	94.8	93.2	96.3	100.0	96.5	97.3	98.6	99.4	101.9	101.6
Rubber and misc. plastics products	93.0	90.9	94.4	97.7	94.0	89.4	90.8	90.6	93.9	98.5
Leather and leather products	78.4	70.9	73.7	75.8	79.5	73.7	76.5	72.3	74.8	77.1
Service-producing	110.9	108.2	110.4	111.6	111.9	111.8	112.2	110.5	112.3	112.5
Transportation and public utilities	101.3	96.4	96.9	97.7	102.8	99.9	98.4	97.7	98.4	99.3
Wholesale and retail trade	104.0	99.4	102.6	103.9	105.5	104.9	105.5	103.0	105.6	105.2
Wholesale trade	108.8	104.5	106.0	106.3	109.5	107.0	107.6	106.0	106.9	107.0
Retail trade	102.1	97.4	101.3	103.0	103.9	104.0	104.7	101.8	105.0	104.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	116.4	116.0	116.3	117.2	117.0	117.6	118.3	117.0	116.9	117.7
Services	121.1	120.9	123.0	124.2	121.5	122.8	123.6	122.4	124.0	124.5

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1981	56.7	48.7	51.1	68.3	65.3	54.0	59.9	50.3	50.3	34.7	28.2	31.2
	1982	32.5	42.5	35.8	40.9	51.1	32.0	43.5	37.6	43.0	26.1	34.9	39.0
	1983	54.8	39.2	60.5p	72.6p								
Over 3-month span	1981	53.5	52.2	60.2	70.2	70.4	65.9	59.4	57.0	40.1	30.6	26.3	23.4
	1982	28.0	31.2	33.6	37.1	35.8	35.8	27.7	31.7	27.7	28.0	23.9	38.2
	1983	41.1	51.3p	64.2p									
Over 6-month span	1981	64.8	65.9	67.2	67.7	67.2	67.5	51.3	39.0	33.9	30.1	27.7	24.2
	1982	21.8	27.4	27.4	29.8	28.8	30.1	24.2	21.0	24.7	28.2	28.0	33.3p
	1983	49.7p											
Over 12-month span	1981	73.9	71.0	70.4	62.1	50.0	43.3	35.2	33.6	31.5	27.2	27.7	25.8
	1982	23.1	23.1	21.2	18.8	18.0	21.0	24.7	21.8	25.0p	34.9p		
	1983												

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 186 private nonagricultural industries.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

Representative **Lungren**. Well, thank you, Ms. Norwood, for your statement. As you indicate, there does appear to be some significant improvement in the labor statistics and that is definitely welcome news. I've noticed in news articles and on the nightly news and so forth that there have been additional callbacks of auto workers toward the end of the last month. But it occurs to me that these callbacks probably would not be considered in these statistics that we see today, and that might be the case with some other industries; that is, that the callbacks have come at the very end of the month.

If that be the case, is the growth in employment that we see from your statement and reflected in the charts enough to establish that, in general, all industries are improving with respect to their employment picture and that we might see this in the next several months as we've see in April, of course, barring any major economic disaster or something that is not on the horizon at the persent time?

Ms. **Norwood**. Congressman, from March to April, there were significant increases in most of the durable manufacturing industries for which we publish separate data. There were also some increases in the nondurable industries. There were a few where there were slight declines, like tobacco products and apparel. Retail trade tended to hold at about the same level of employment. And, of course, government, State and local, as well as Federal, has been declining generally.

Representative **Lungren**. Well, taking this all together, could we honestly say that this is a strong growth in employment, that it's a solid or significant increase in the employment?

I'm trying to get a grasp for how we could properly describe it.

Ms. **Norwood**. Well, we, I think, can say that since December, we have had an increase in payroll employment of about 650,000. And over a 4-month period, that is some considerable growth. This is more moderate than has been the case in some recessions or periods of improvement. It is, nevertheless, stronger growth than we have had in other periods after the trough has been reached in a recession.

Representative **Lungren**. I understand from your statement that there are some problems with the construction industry in the early stages of recovery with respect to measurement of employment. Could you explain what those problems are and is that a suggestion that the employment rate for construction is somewhat understated at present and that we might expect to see some significant increases registered in the near future in that field?

Ms. **Norwood**. That's possible. It's not a sure thing. I am merely pointing out the fact that the employment numbers in construction during a period when the economy is improving and we have information on housing starts and building construction going up, it is difficult to be certain that our measurement of employment and construction is exactly the right trend because there are so many small construction companies and other establishments in the construction business which come into operation.

It's fairly easy, apparently, to begin a new construction operation and there may be some lag in our counting of these establishments.

We do make adjustments for that problem. Those adjustments are as good as we can make them, but they may not be absolutely accurate. We do have what we call a benchmark which we do once a year when we get the complete universe from the unemployment insurance tax files and we, therefore, have a pretty good check.

Our experience has been that when employment begins to grow, that it is a little difficult to capture that in construction.

Representative **Lungren**. Thank you, Ms. Norwood. My 5 minutes are up. Congressman Obey.

Representative **Obey**. Thank you, Congressman. Ms. Norwood, as I would summarize what you have indicated here this morning, you have indicated on the first page of your statement that the employment situation has improved considerably in April, but that unemployment remained, in your words, a little different, that the civilian rate has gone from 10.2 to 10.3, and that there is little difference if you include the home base military, and that the numbers, in fact, for the unemployed are 11.3 million in March and 11.3 million in April.

So I would guess that while the soup seems to be bubbling a little bit, it may not yet be ready to eat.

And I would like to focus on the unemployment side for a monent. In how many States do we still have double-digit unemployment?

Ms. **Norwood**. Thirty-one.

Representative **Obey**. And how many of those States——

Ms. **Norwood**. And may I say that's for February.

Representative **Obey**. OK.

Ms. **Norwood**. As you know, there is some lag in State data.

Representative **Obey**. Right. How many States are not eligible for extended unemployment benefits?

Ms. **Norwood**. Nine of the thirty-one States with double-digit unemployment rates are not eligible for extended benefits.

Representative **Obey**. Nine. The real rate of economic growth for the first quarter has been, we're told, about 3.1. That may be adjusted somewhat, but as of now, those are the figures that we have.

Can you tell me if the economy were to continue in that kind of a range, 3 to 3.5 percent, say, over the remainder of the year, about what rate of unemployment could we expect to have by the end of the year?

Ms. **Norwood**. Well, Mr. Obey, I'm sure you're aware of the difficult problem in relating changes in GNP to changes in the unemployment rate.

Arthur Okun's rule of thumb, developed in the early 1960's, used to say that the rate of growth of real GNP that maintains a constant unemployment ratios about 3.75 percent. There is considerable debate as to whether this old rule of thumb still holds.

It is quite clear, however, that the labor force continues to grow and can be expected to grow more rapidly than it has over the last several months because, as I indicated in my statement, many people tend to come into the labor force when there seems to be some employment growth. We also have some structural problems. The condition of the black population is one and it is quite clear, I think, that the unemployment rate is quite clear, I think, that the unemployment rate is quite high and that if the labor force increases, it will take quite a lot of employment growth in order to reduce the rate a great deal.

Representative **Obey**. So what you're saying is if we follow Mr. Okun's theory roughly, or his formula roughly, that given the fact that labor size will tend to increase as the employment, as the economic situation appears to brighten at least slightly, that we could still expect roughly to have around 9 percent of the people unemployed at the end of the year. Is that about right, roughly?

Ms. **Norwood**. Well, I would not want to associate myself with any forecast. And I might say that I think there has been a lot of discussion about whether the relationships of the so-called Okun's law hold any more. I think, though, that most of the official forecasts that have been submitted with the budget to the Congress suggest that though the unemployment rate will go down, it will take some time.

Representative **Obey**. How many persons have been unemployed 6 months or longer?

Ms. **Norwood**. About 2.7 million.

Representative **Obey**. And how does that compare historically?

Ms. **Norwood**. Of course, it's a higher number than we have had. We have a larger number of people unemployed and a larger labor force.

Representative **Obey**. But you say, historically, that's the highest number that we've had, 2.7 million who have been unemployed more than 6 months?

Ms. **Norwood**. I believe so.

Representative **Obey**. My 5 minutes are almost over. Let me ask you one question on a different subject. The Appropriations Committee, as you know, cut your budget by $2 million this last week in the supplemental on grounds that some of the work that the Census Bureau does for you hasn't been proceeding as fast as possible. We've been told by staff that that does no real damage to your ability to conduct your ongoing duties. Is that the case?

Ms. **Norwood**. That is correct, yes. We have, as you know, some very large contracts with the Census Bureau and they tell us how much the cost is. They have told us that they will be spending somewhat less than they had planned. And that's all that that is. That information came from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which got it from the Bureau of the Census.

Representative **Obey**. Thank you.

Representative **Lungren**. Congressman Mitchell.

Representative **Mitchell**. Thank you very much. Ms. Norwood, as usual, you make me just estatic this morning with the significant, overwhelming reduction in unemployment. I was so happy, I was trying to think of a little poem that it had to learn while in college, something like "The lark's on the wing, the hillsides dew pearled, God's in his Heaven, and all's right with the world."

It's just marvelous that you would bring us this fantastically good news, particularly for the black community. I'm certain that the black community is just estatic.

No, I have it wrong. The black rate went up, didn't it? It went back up to the December figure. One out of every five blacks is now unemployed.

I don't see how in the world anybody can get much satisfaction, either black or white, from these rather depressing figures. There has not been that much of a drop. It's the promise versus the reality and the reality is very different for those people standing in the unemployment lines.

Let me ask you something. Can you indicate whether the labor market is improving; I always take your word for everything.

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you, sir.

Representative MITCHELL. Oh, sure. But it's not benefiting minorities; blacks, in particular.

Why do you think this is true?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't know.

Representative MITCHELL. Are blacks more slothful, less motivated, disinclined to put in a full day's work? Is it racism that's still present at the hiring gate?

What do you think?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, obviously, I don't know all of the causes. It is clear that the black population tends to be geographically concentrated in some areas where there are fewer jobs, where the job growth is not occurring. So there is a geographical location problem.

There is also, in some cases, particularly with the youth, perhaps, an educational and skill problem. And there is a discouragement problem. I think the employment population ratio is perhaps more important for black youth than is the unemployment rate.

Representative MITCHELL. Why?

Ms. NORWOOD. Only 1 out of 5 black young people are in the labor force, whereas, for whites, the number is some 26 points higher.

Representative MITCHELL. That's interesting. I bet you that some of those young brothers who are unemployed are so sophisticated that they've looked at the history of black unemployment in this country and that's one of the reasons why they're discouraged. The rate has been twice as high, as I've said many times in this committee, since 1945.

Now you don't make projections. You have told me that many times, and I always do. I'm willing to lay a wager with someone. When the white rate of unemployment gets down to, quote, "an acceptable rate," you're going to find the black rate of unemployment just about where it is. It has been the historical pattern.

And what's even more heinous for me is the fact that when the white rate gets down to an acceptable, quote, "rate of unemployment," that's when all the Federal efforts are going to stop. That has been the traditional historical approach to black unemployment in this country.

About how many people would you expect to enter into the labor market, May, June—that's counting the college graduates, kids coming out of high school?

Ms. NORWOOD. We usually have somewhere in the neighborhood of 3.5 million people coming into the labor force in the spring, summer months.

Representative MITCHELL. And in response to Congressman Obey's question, you indicated that there would have to be a lot more growth, a much steeper decline in the unemployment rate in order for an increase not to take place.

But you did not respond to his question when he said at the end of the year, we might be at about 9 percent. I think you're wrong, Dave. I think you're wrong.

Ms. **Norwood**. Congressman Obey was talking about production. You know, there are summer youth job programs which could take care of some of this problem.

Representative **Mitchell**. We're not going to refer to that pitifully inadequate thing that the Congress passed which it called a jobs program, are we, because that was a farce.

Well, 3 million will enter the labor market in May and June. And it's pretty clear that the rate at which we're decreasing now, decreasing unemployment, that 3 million will not be able to be absorbed in the manpower market, will it?

Ms. **Norwood**. Young people have——

Representative **Mitchell**. The vast majority of them.

Ms. **Norwood**. Young people always have a harder time in finding jobs than more mature workers do. But I think that the job situation for young people this year will be somewhat better than it was last year.

Representative **Mitchell**. Thank you. My time is up. I stay away from the young people. I'm very conscious and concerned about their unemployment rates, black young unemployment. But the hard fact of the matter is that the rate is devastatingly high across the board. That is what scares me tremendously.

I wish I had more time. I always enjoy talking with you and I'm always grateful for this great promise of new hope that you bring to us.

Representative **Lungren**. Senator Sarbanes.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Thank you, Congressman. Ms. Norwood, I'm always troubled by the focus of these hearings on a tenth or two-tenths of a point change without placing it in a broader perspective.

Let me ask you this question—for how long now has the unemployment rate been above 10 percent?

Ms. **Norwood**. Since September 1982.

Senator **Sarbanes**. So that's 9 months?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes—8 months.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Eight months. We've had 8 months of unemployment above 10 percent. But when was the unemployment rate in this country last above 10 percent?

Ms. **Norwood**. You have to go way back to the 1930's, 1940.

Senator **Sarbanes**. 1940? So the unemployment rate we've had for the last 8 months above 10 percent is unmatched until we go back before World War II and to the end of the Great Depression; is that correct?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Now we've had 8 months of unemployment above 10 percent. Prior to that, during this period, how many months of unemployment did we have above 9 percent?

Ms. **Norwood**. About 6.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Beginning in——

Ms. **Norwood**. Beginning in March 1982.

Senator SARBANES. Now when was the unemployment rate in this country prior to that 6-month period—in other words, prior to March 1982—above 9 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, again, one needs to go back to the 1930's and 1940. As you know, Senator Sarbanes, the unemployment rate has been moving upward and we go into each recession with higher unemployment than we had at the end of the previous recession.

Senator SARBANES. So, in other words, since March 1982 through today, we've——

Ms. NORWOOD. I'm sorry. There is one 9 in 1975, May 1975.

Senator SARBANES. Was that above 9 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. Nine.

Senator SARBANES. In other words, since March 1982, in other words, for 1 year, we've had unemployment higher than any time since 1940. Is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. Well, I don't see how any such figures can be characterized in any optimistic way. We've now gone through a full year of the worst unemployment that the Nation has experienced in 42, 43 years. It's an extraordinary level. We haven't been above 9 percent in the entire postwar period prior to March 1982. Is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. That's certainly true. The unemployment rate is clearly high and a matter of very great concern. I think it is important to look at the direction of the economy, and that's what I was trying to do in my statement. We have had the beginning of job growth.

Senator SARBANES. Well, I'd like to do that. How many jobs have been created in this country in the past year, additional jobs?

Ms. NORWOOD. Over the past year, there has been a decline in payroll jobs and in the household survey, it has been roughly flat because, of course, we've been going through a recession.

Senator SARBANES. So there's been a decline in jobs in the past year.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, we've had a decline——

Senator SARBANES. How many young people are added to the labor force each year, or in this past year?

Ms. NORWOOD. There's been a decline in teenagers in the labor force, of course, because there's been a decline in the teenage population this year. That's gone down about one-half a million in the past year.

Senator SARBANES. How many——

Ms. NORWOOD. But there has been an increase in population, generally.

Senator SARBANES. Yes, how many new people come into the job age each year, this past year?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I can tell you, Senator Sarbanes, that we have an increase in the labor force in the past 12 months of 1 million. Of that million, 1,061,000, about 676,000 were adult men and 875,000 were adult women and there was a decline of about 500,000 in teenagers.

Senator SARBANES. So we're having an increase in the number of people coming into the labor force, but we have had a decline in the number of jobs over the past year?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes, during the recession, from July 1981, and some people feel until December 1982. In any case, we had, as you know, steady job declines until December 1982. Since December 1982, employment has been increasing.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Would it be possible, under the technical definition of a recession, which I understand is a continuing decline in GNP, for the country technically not to be in a recession and for the unemployment rate still to rise?

Ms. **Norwood**. Certainly. The technical definition of recession, as you well know, includes what have been called the three D's—depth, dispersion, and duration. And the National Bureau has not yet said that December was the trough. There are a lot of people who feel that it is.

In any case, I think what I can say is that there has been employment growth since December.

Senator **Sarbanes**. My time's up, Congressman Lungren.

Representative **Lungren**. Ms. Norwood, obviously, if we go back a year, we find that the number of jobs created versus the jobs that exist now, there are fewer jobs now. I mean, that just basically tells us that we have been in the recession. We have been trying to figure out by using these statistics as one indication of whether we're coming out of the recession.

In that regard, I would just ask you what has been the situation with respect to the picture of jobs since December, when, I guess, some of us started talking about some perhaps beginning signs of coming out of recession, although it was somewhat controversial when we talked about it because the data wasn't very clear. But since December, where have we gone?

Ms. **Norwood**. Well, payroll employment is up by 650,000 since December.

Representative **Lungren**. So that's 650,000 new jobs since December?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes.

Representative **Lungren**. Now when you've appeared before us in the past several months, one of the things you cautioned us about was the fact that if, in fact, we do start to move out of a recession, that more workers or prospective workers, will begin actively looking for jobs. Therefore, they will come within the universe of those being counted in the employment or unemployment statistics and that, in fact, we might see the unemployment rate because of that phenomenon go up for a short time before the recovery really begins to get underway.

Here we have a situation in which you have indicated that we've got a substantial increase in jobs over the last month, although the overall rate of unemployment has remained the same.

Would part of the reason for that be that, in fact, we're seeing more and more encouraged workers as opposed to discouraged workers; in other words, those who are now actively seeking jobs because the prospects for the economy and employment appear to be changing—that is, in a positive direction?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes, Congressman, that's quite right. We have had an increase in the labor force from March to April of a little more than 300,000 and the unemployment rate has held steady. And that's because there has been an increase in jobs.

Representative LUNGREN. So from that standpoint, at least we have gotten one indication of a recovery, but without the full reality of the caution that you expressed to us that we might have seen the rate go up because of the encouragement of workers.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; I think it's important. Obviously, we've been through a steep recession and we have high rates of unemployment. It is important if we are going to see where the economy is heading certainly to pay attention to changes in the size of the labor force, but also to look at what is happening to job growth.

And since December, I think there's been fairly consistent job growth.

Representative LUNGREN. Now just a small point on one of the questions that was asked earlier about the number of States with double-digit unemployment. That is based on the February data, so, in fact, that would not reflect the growth in jobs that we have included in the overall employment-unemployment statistics that you've given us today.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's correct. We published in our press release from the household survey for the 10 largest States that California and Massachusetts and possibly New Jersey have had a decline in unemployment.

Representative LUNGREN. Now one area that is getting a lot of attention all across the country, and has been for several years, is the state of employment in the auto industry. Can you tell us what the relative rates have been, whether we've had basically a stable rate of employment in the auto industry or whether there has been any change since March and since December?

Ms. NORWOOD. The unemployment rate in the automobile industry has been heading downward as employment has increased. The rate in April was 15.4 percent. It was as high as almost 25 percent in November 1982.

We've had an increase between November and April of nearly 100,000 in employment. Now we've had quite a sizable decline in automobile employment and a lot of those workers, 100,000 of those workers, have been hired back. There are still a lot of displaced workers from the auto industry.

Representative LUNGREN. In the past, has there been any correlation between a callback of employees in the auto industry and with employees in the other related industries?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, that's an important point, I think. In general, those industries that feed into auto production, such as rubber, glass, plastics, and, to a lesser extent, steel, have been improving a bit. Steel, perhaps, is the exception to that.

Representative LUNGREN. Thank you, Ms. Norwood. My time is up. Congressman Obey.

Representative OBEY. Just one question, Ms. Norwood. You indicated that the unemployment rate for males, actually increased this month.

Ms. NORWOOD. It edged up. It is an increase, yes, from 9.6 to 9.8. Most of that was in 20- to 24-years-old and people over 55.

Representative OBEY. OK, over 55.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Representative OBEY. So, again, summarizing what you're saying is that the employment situation is improving somewhat; the unemployment situation is remaining virtually the same, perhaps one-tenth of 1 percent change, and that the rate for males is actually up. Thank you.

Representative LUNGREN. Congressman Mitchell.

Representative MITCHELL. Thank you. I just wanted to clarify two points in my own thinking. In an exchange with, I think it was Senator Sarbanes, am I right in assuming that you indicated a direct correlation between the decline in the youth population in this country, teenage population, and the decline of youth entering into the labor market? Were you making a direct correlation between those two?

Ms. NORWOOD. Not a direct correlation. I was just saying that the noninstitutional population of 16- to 19-year-olds has been declining. And there has also been associated with that, in part caused by it, but not entirely, a decline in the labor force.

Representative MITCHELL. And other factors would account for the decline.

Ms. NORWOOD. Oh, certainly. Certainly.

Representative MITCHELL. OK. Now, I'm always amazed at how clever we are in doing things in this country. You do not count the people in the military as a regular part of your unemployed—you count them as the employed people.

Ms. NORWOOD. They're working.

Representative MITCHELL. Yes. Yes. Which is fine. But if we went just with those figures, it would be a slight improvement, I guess.

Then something else is going on there that interests me quite a bit and that's in the private sector, where all kinds of inducements are now offered to people to retire early. Either you get the inducement or the fear syndrome—I'm not going to be around long enough to get my retirement, you know, and the Government might do something with the retirement plans and I might not get my social security.

So people are saying, look, let me go for broke and get out right now.

The early retirement, is it significant enough to count at all in this six-tenths of 1 percent drop in the unemployment?

Do I make my question clear?

Ms. NORWOOD. No. Which six-tenths of 1 percent? Oh, since December.

Representative MITCHELL. Yes.

Ms. NORWOOD. Since December. I don't think that we can identify that. There has been a long-term secular trend downward in the labor force participation of adult men and some of that, I am sure, is the earlier retirement of some of the older men. The labor force participation rates for men who are 20 and over is 78.3 percent and their employment population ratio is almost 71 percent, 70.7 percent.

So I don't think that it has had a large effect; no.

Representative MITCHELL. Would you be interested in looking at that early retirement impact on the unemployment rates, maybe since we started the propaganda, you know, about early retirement is good. You can go out and fish and swim.

Could you look at it over the past 6 months, say, and see whether it has any significance at all?

Ms. **Norwood**. We could try. I'm not sure that we have enough information in the survey data for large enough samples of those people to be able to find that information out. But we will try.

Representative **Mitchell**. Try for me because I know if you try, you'll get it. You always do. Thank you very much.

Ms. **Norwood**. We try to be of service

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

Between the last quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983, there was a 450,000 increase in the number of persons not in the labor force due to retirement. This was much larger than earlier changes; for example, the number rose by about the same magnitude between the fourth quarters of 1981 and 1982. Therefore, we may say that some of the reduction in unemployment in the first part of this year could have stemmed from earlier retirement.

Representative **Lungren**. Senator Sarbanes.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Well, Ms. Norwood, in the postwar period—in other words, since the end of World War II—what's the worst annual rate of unemployment that we've had and in what year was that?

Ms. **Norwood**. Last year, 9.7.

Senator **Sarbanes**. 9.7 percent in 1982.

Ms. **Norwood**. 1982.

Senator **Sarbanes**. That's the worst in the entire postwar period. And what would the next worst be?

Ms. **Norwood**. 1975 recession, 8.5.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Well, would you say—well, by how much would the unemployment have to go down this year in order for this at least not to be the second worst year, the year we're currently in?

Ms. **Norwood**. I don't know what's going to happen in the labor force, of course. Mr. Plewes is speculating that perhaps 700,000 a month for the remaining months of this year.

It's a little hard to come up with a specific number.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Well, this year is going to be the second worst year, isn't it, under any realistic assumption?

Ms. **Norwood**. It depends on what happens to the economy from now on out.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Well, let's discuss that. What would the unemployment have to run for the rest of this year for the yearly figure to be at 8.5 percent or below?

Ms. **Norwood**. We'll try to figure that out and submit it for the record. I don't have it in my head. I can tell you that we have had, if we look at the one with the Armed Forces, it's 10.2, 10.2, 10.1, 10.1, so far. The civilian rate has been 10.4, 10.4, 10.3, 10.2.

We've got 8 more months.

Senator **Sarbanes**. For 4 months. So to get us to 8.5 percent or below for the entire year, what would it have to run?

Ms. **Norwood**. You'd have to have a significant reduction.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Significant? It would have to be down to 5 or 6 percent, wouldn't it?

Ms. **Norwood**. Somewhere around——

Senator **Sarbanes**. So, I mean, clearly, we're going to have the second worst year as far as unemployment is concerned in the postwar period in 1983.

Ms. NORWOOD. Possibly.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

Given no change in the size of the labor force through the rest of 1983, joblessness would have to decline by about 650,000 per month, bringing total unemployment down to about 6.1 million to yield an annual average rate of 8.5 percent. At the end of the year, the rate would have to be about 5.5 percent.

Senator SARBANES. I want to go back to this point about the recession because at least I want to make sure that I understand it. It's my understanding that the definition of a recession is such, since it is tied to a deline in GNP in successive quarters, that you could, in effect, say that we are no longer in a recession because the GNP is no longer declining, but that the unemployment rate would either not fall or conceivably could even increase slightly, since the growth in GNP would not be enough to offset the new entrants into the labor force; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. I guess the only place that I would take issue with that is that the declining GNP for a quarter or two is a sort of shorthand and that a whole host of indicators is generally looked at to see how widespread the change is.

There are many forecasters who are saying that December was the trough, but we will have to leave that to the National Bureau.

Senator SARBANES. Well, we certainly don't want—I mean, we certainly welcome a GNP not declining any further. But as far as unemployment is concerned, that does not necessarily mean that we are going to get an improvement in the unemployment figures.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's correct.

Senator SARBANES. Is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's quite correct. And I think that there is, in fact, some anecdotal evidence that employers are being more careful than they have been in previous recessions to be certain that they have as much efficiency and productivity as they can before going out to hire more workers and to be certain that the orders are actually there.

So that I think that if that is true, that there will be rather moderate pickup as we move into recovery.

We will, though, have improved productivity as a result and improved efficiency and competitiveness.

Senator SARBANES. Now, with 8.5 percent in 1975, what was the next worst unemployment figure in the postwar period?

Ms. NORWOOD. Do you mean the annual average or the monthly? The annual average for 1975 was 8.5 percent. We've had really the recession of 1981-82 and the recession of 1973-75, both of which have had very high unemployment rates.

Senator SARBANES. Well, it's sometimes asserted that things were really pretty bad before all of this started happening here in 1982-83. In 1975, which was the second worst unemployment—is that right? That was 8.5 percent.

Ms. NORWOOD. In 1975 it was 8.5, yes.

Senator SARBANES. And then 1976 was the third worst at 7.7; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. And then what happened, coming forward?

Ms. **Norwood**. Then we came down to 7.1, 6.1, 5.8, then we began going up, 7.1, 7.6, 9.7.

Senator **Sarbanes**. So we were in 1977, 7.1; 1978, 6.1; 1979, 5.8 percent?

Ms. **Norwood**. That's right.

Senator **Sarbanes**. In 1980, 7.1; 1981, 7.6; 1982, 9.7?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Sarbanes**. And this year we have been running above 10 percent every month so far this year.

Ms. **Norwood**. That's correct.

Senator **Sarbanes**. Congressmen Lungren, I would just make the observation that these ticks of one or two-tenths of 1 percent—I mean, we'll take anything that we can get, but that this is unprecedented unemployment since the Great Depression. And we've now been in it at a very sustained pace, perhaps, I think, the longest sustained pace of anything that we have experienced in the postwar period, and that the rates that we have experienced last year and this year contrast very markedly with rates, much lower rates, that we experienced only a few years ago.

In fact, as low as 5.8 percent in 1979.

Thank you, Ms. Norwood.

Representative **Lungren**. Ms. Norwood, we're getting a long history lesson here about who did what to whom when. I would hate to be unfair to FDR by pointing out his long record of the highest unemployment rates over a sustained period of time of any President. I'm not sure that that would get us anywhere. We can talk about not being concerned about ticks off the clock or tenths of a percent, but I think your testimony has been very clear that since December, we have had a drop of six-tenths of 1 percent in unemployment, which at least I, for one, will greet as welcome news. I'm sorry that not everyone appears to be greeting it as welcome news.

I thought the fact that we have 625,000 more jobs now than we had in December would be welcome news. These are the statistics we have. They're based on the analysis or statistics gathering that is consistent with prior years. It seems to me that we are going in the right direction. It seems to me before you stop going down, you've go to stop and then go up again. And it appears that that happens to be the case.

I know that you don't answer policy questions here. I wish we had some economist who would because I'd like to query them as to where we would be with unemployment if we had allowed double-digit interest rates to continue, if we had gone from 21.5 percent prime to perhaps 30 percent prime, if we had had the inflation rate raging at double-digit inflation over 5 years or 10 years, rather than 2 years, and if we had the savings rate plummeting as we did just a couple of years ago.

The point you make that we have been coming out of every recession with a higher unemployment rate I happen to think is a challenge to the Congress. It suggests to me that we ought to do something differently than we've done in the past because that's unacceptable.

We've had a number of economists point out to us that we have not only come out with higher unemployment rates; we've always come out with higher inflation rates and they have at least suggested in part that there's some connection and that maybe the fact that we have brought the inflation rate down below what it has been in the past recoveries substantially might indicate that we can do the same for unemployment. We might be on the right track.

But I realize that we put you in a very difficult position if we asked you to answer policy questions. So maybe I can get back to the focus of the hearing on the statistics you have given us.

One of the indexes that you have used in the past has been the diffusion index, which, as I understand it, measures the firms that have increased employment. And you have suggested in the past that it is key whether or not that index hits 50 percent. And from your report, you have suggested it is at 72 percent.

First of all, can you explain to us why it is a key index and why it's important whether it hits 50 percent and the fact that it is now—I believe you said somewhere around 70 percent—is of importance and what that means with respect to the prospects of a continuing recovery.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, the diffusion index is particularly important at a time when there seems to be or when there is the feeling that a change in the economy may be occurring; that is, a change in the direction. The diffusion index does not weigh establishments by the amount of employment, but merely looks at each industry to see essentially whether there is a job increase, whether it stays the same or whether it goes down.

I think it's quite significant that this month three out of four of those industries in that diffusion index showed job increases. That's an extraordinarily high number for that index.

Representative LUNGREN. So the threshold of 50 percent would give you an indication, if, obviously, there are more that are increasing than decreasing——

Ms. NORWOOD. That's more than half, yes.

Representative LUNGREN. How has that index shown up over the last several months?

Ms. NORWOOD. In January, it was—well, in December, it was 39 percent. Then it went up and down a little because we had, you remember, some weather problems in the early part of the year. Then in March, it was 60.5 and now it's 72.6 in April.

Representative LUNGREN. I didn't hear what it was for March.

Ms. NORWOOD. March was 60.5 and we're now at 72.6.

Representative LUNGREN. So we've at least had a sustained trend in the upward direction for 2 months.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I would say for some months since December—or perhaps since October.

Representative LUNGREN. Ms. Norwood, could you tell us how the U.S. unemployment rate compares at the present time with the unemployment rate of other major industrial countries—Britain, Japan, Canada, West Germany?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is higher than some and lower than several. [Laughter.]

We have those rates for either February or March. We don't yet have them for the month of April. Comparing with our civilian worker rate of 10.3 in March, the highest was 12.6 in Canada and 13.6 in the United Kingdom. Rates for France and Germany are in the 7 to 8.5 range. The lowest, of course, has been Sweden, which is close to 3.5 percent.

Senator **Sarbanes**. What is Japan?

Ms. Norwood. Japan was 2.7.

Senator **Sarbanes**. 2.7?

Ms. **Norwood**. Yes. But that's for the month of February. I don't have anything since then.

I should point out that these rates, though we make them as comparable as possible by adjusting them to U.S. concepts, are not really perfectly comparable. But I think the general order of magnitude is correct; that is, that Canada, United Kingdom, are higher, considerably higher, that countries like France and Germany are somewhat, and Italy, too, are somewhat less, but not very much less, that Sweden, Japan, are very, very low.

Representative Lungren. Congressman Obey.

Representative Obey. Thank you, Congressman. I don't really have a question of Ms. Norwood. I would like to respond somewhat to your remarks. Obviously, I think that any improvement in economic numbers any time, no matter how recent or how small, is a welcome improvement to any member of this committee and I would think anyone in the country.

But I would simply observe that I would guess that the purpose of these hearings each month is to assess where we are, to assess where we're going, to place that in some historical context for the purpose of deciding at a broader level what policy mixes are needed in order to respond to the problems in the country. And it would appear, most certainly from the responses to the questions by Senator Sarbanes, that the unemployment rate is still going to be incredibly high this year. I think what they indicate is that if we try to use these numbers to resist the idea that we still need to provide increased assistance to those who are unemployed, we will simply not be matching the need which these numbers reflect

I think it is clear that the numbers indicate that the economy is not growing fast enough to reduce unemployment at a significant rate and, in fact, this year, they have not reduced unemployment beyond one-half percent, at most. It indicates that the economy is not going to be growing fast enough to give us the luxury of doing nothing to respond to the needs of the millions of people who are unemployed, and who are going to continue to be unemployed, and who are going to continue to be unemployed for the remainder of this year.

So I think we are happy with any kernel of hope or any seed that indicates improvement. But I think the purpose of placing these in historical context is to measure the way which we have yet to go. And to resist what I believe to be the growing sentiment in the Congress that because the economic numbers overall may be improving somewhat, we are relieved of our obligations to do what is necessary to assist the many millions of people who will still not be feeling the benefits of whatever gains take place for the remainder of the year.

Representative **Lungren**. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks. I would agree with him that the most important thing that we should focus on is where we are going. And I'm glad to hear that the gentleman does believe that there are some positive signs. I would just say that it seems to me that it's incumbent upon us as policymakers to make sure that in taking care of our responsibilities for those who are truly needy, we do it in such a way that our programs do not undo what may be the proper things that are helping us move in the right direction.

Congressman Mitchell.

Representative MITCHELL. Congressman, you've wounded me. You did, because you said that I was not encouraged, and I started out by saying that I was ecstatic over the improvement and particularly grateful for the black community. So we're together on that.

One quick question, Ms. Norwood. The Director of OMB, who is a veritable fount of knowledge, has indicated that those who are without work have high incomes. What's a high income? Would you be able to enlighten me on that?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I cannot tell you what Mr. Stockman was using or what his criteria were, but I can tell you about some of our own data.

Because there are so many social insurance programs and multiearner families, we find that the old link between low income and unemployment is no longer as close as it used to be. Roughly 5 out of 10 families which have people who have experienced some spell of unemployment in 1981 had incomes of $20,000 or more. About 2 out of 10 had incomes of $10,000 or less. And the others, of course, are in between.

Representative MITCHELL. Well, that's good to know. And the reason that they are really not at the poverty level is because of these old means-supportive programs that the Democrats have pushed. Nothing further.

Thank you. Thank you very much, Ms. Norwood. Don't respond.

Representative LUNGREN. I'm somewhat disappointed. The gentleman a few minutes ago told me he wanted an application for the Republican Party and now——

Representative MITCHELL. That was prior to your last statement. [Laughter.]

Representative LUNGREN. I see. May I just ask one last question of you, Ms. Norwood? As one of the Nation's leading labor economists, could you give us an idea of how much of this unemployment is related to the recession versus how much of it is—I guess the new word we use now is structural. And I guess the real intent of my question is if we resolve the problems with respect to the recession, where would that leave us? What is the structural unemployment rate as at least now determined by economic conventional wisdom?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, as you know, there has been a great deal of discussion about what is sometimes defined as a noninflationary full employment rate. And I don't have any specific number to offer.

It's clearly higher than it has been in the past. I think the important thing, particularly for policymakers, to recognize is that the country, of course, has been in a very severe and very steep recession. As the country moves out of recession into recovery, the unemployment rate will certainly gradually decline. There are, however, some specific problem areas that may need to have attention focused on them. The black population has not been getting as much of the recovery in jobs. There are some people who have been unemployed 6 months or more who have a harder time coming back into employment.

We have an increasing group now pushing some 10 million of women who are heading households, who are maintaining families on their own. And many of them are living under poverty circumstances.

So there are a number of specific kinds of problem areas that cannot really be addressed entirely by having a vigorous economy. On the other hand, none of them can be addressed very well without having a vigorous economy that creates jobs.

Representative LUNGREN. Once again, Ms. Norwood, we'd like to thank you for your testimony. I believe you've been very helpful.

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you.

Representative LUNGREN. The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:45 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1983

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-106, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Dan Lungren (member of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representative Lungren.

Also present: James K. Galbraith, deputy director; and Mary E. Eccles, Christopher J. Frenze, Paul B. Manchester, and Mark R. Policinski, professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE LUNGREN, PRESIDING

Representative LUNGREN. Welcome, Ms. Norwood and associates. I'm sorry I don't have any more of my colleagues here. It seems at times when there is bad news everybody breaks down the door to get here and when there is good news we just take it as a matter of fact.

There is more good news for the workers of this country. The figures released this morning by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show significant increases in employment and some decreases in unemployment.

The recovery that is taking hold in this country is not the expected struggling and weak recovery that we argued about just several months ago in this committee and in the Congress that would only have a small effect on the unemployed in this country. It now appears to be a strong and solid recovery that is benefiting all Americans in the labor force.

The number of new jobs created in the first 5 months of this year are proof that America is starting to work again. According to the establishment survey, 800,000 new jobs have been added during this recovery. In last month alone, 374,000 new workers were added to this country's payrolls. The household survey shows that in just the past 2 months almost 500,000 new jobs were created for the families of this Nation and I might add at no cost to the taxpayer through any sort of Federal job program.

What is important is that this job growth is widespread and employment is growing in every major industry. Even those industries that were supposedly dying have shown some robust employment growth. The auto industry has increased employment by over 100,000 and the unemployment rate among autoworkers has fallen dramatically from nearly 25 percent to almost 14 percent.

The growth of new jobs in this country has been so fast that it has more than offset the hundreds of thousands of optimistic or encouraged workers that have come back into the labor force. Consequently, the unemployment rate has fallen 0.7 percent during that period of time. More importantly, because the job increase of the past few months has been so significant and broad-based, we can expect this rate to decline further and hopefully much faster than anticipated just a few months ago.

It is also important to note that the seasonal adjustment of the May employment figures was quite large. I understand that it was very important to concentrate our attention on seasonally adjusted figures to get an unbiased picture of what is happening with employment. However, there was a significant increase in the actual number of new jobs created last month. The not-seasonally adjusted employment increase for May alone was around 700,000. The fact that this increase was so large that it more than offset the large seasonal adjustment points up just how strong I believe tis economy is and how bright the future looks.

Commissioner Norwood, we welcome you again this morning and thank you for bringing us this news once again. I'd also like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your renomination for another term as Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. I believe this committee, this Congress, and this country is indeed fortunate to have dedicated public servants such as yourself helping us to better understand or economy. And, as always, I welcome you and look forward to hearing your statement on the figures that were released this morning.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS; AND KENNETH V. DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Ms. Norwood. Thank you very much, Congressman Lungren, and I appreciate your confidence. I'd like first to introduce Mr. Thomas Plewes on my left who is our expert in the employment-unemployment area; and Mr. Kenneth Dalton on my right, who is our expert on prices and living conditions.

I'm always pleased to be here and to offer a few comments to supplement our releases.

The labor market continued to improve in May. Payroll jobs rose sharply for the second month in a row, and hours or work remained high. Since December, payroll employment has increased by 800,000, and the unemployment rate, while still very high, has declined by 0.7 percentage point.

The payroll employment series rose 375,000 in May. Job growth has been especially strong—650,000—over the last 2 months. In May, as in April, job gains were widespread. About 70 percent of the 186 industries in the BLS diffusion index showed employment gains from April to May. Especially large job gains occurred in construction—800,000—the durable goods manufacturing industries—95,000—and in the services industry—120,000.

Employment in manufacturing rose by more than 100,000 in May. In the 2 months since March, factory jobs have increased by 210,000. Employment gains occurred in May in almost all of the major individual durable manufacturing industries. The improvement in the automobile industry is particularly noteworthy. Since November, employment in this industry has increased by 105,000. The unemployment rate for automobile workers, at 14.3 percent in May, was more than 10 percentage points below its November recession peak of 24.9 percent.

Factory hours and overtime hours, both of which had risen sharply in April, edged down in May. Although average weekly hours were 0.1 below the April level, they were higher than in any other month since June 1981.

Employment in the services industry rose markedly for the third month in a row. Employment in this industry has continued to grow, even during the recession. Between the prerecession peak in July 1981 and last December, the number of jobs in the services industry rose by 575,000. Since December, employment in the services industry has increased by 390,000. Much of this increase has been in business services. As business conditions have improved, employers may increasingly have relied on contract services rather than augmenting their own work forces.

Both the civilian labor force and total employment, as measured by the household survey, were little changed in May, after increasing substantially in April. Data from the household survey often move more erratically than the count of jobs in the survey of business establishments. Since December, employment in the household survey has increased by 460,000. The household count did not decline as much as the payroll survey during the recession and may, therefore, be slower to reflect employment increases as business conditions improve.

In May, 11.2 million people were unemployed, and the civilian unemployment rate was 10.1 percent—the rate including the resident Armed Forces in the labor force was 10.0 percent. Although overall unemployment changed little in May, small but steady declines have occurred since the end of last year. Each of the two broad jobless rates is down 0.7 percentage point from its December 1982 high. The improvement has occurred primarily among white adult men and women. Jobless rates for black workers remained near the recession highs reached in December and January.

As the economy begins to improve, the number of persons who become unemployed through layoff or job termination usually declines. Since December, the number of job losers has dropped by more than 500,000, and the short-term jobless—those unemployed from 1 to 4 weeks—has become a smaller proportion of the unemployed. In May, 32 percent of the unemployed were jobless for less than 5 weeks, down substantially from the proportions just prior to and in the early stages of the recession.

On the other hand, those who have been unemployed for long periods of time generally have more difficulty in finding jobs than the short-term jobless do. The first out are often the last to be recalled. As a result, the long-term unemployed usually comprise a larger proportion of the number who are unemployed during the period in which recovery begins. In May, for example, those who had been jobless for 6 months or longer—2.8 million—represented 25 percent of the total unemployed. With the short-term count declining and the long-term count rising, the measures of average duration of unemployment have risen markedly.

In summary, the data for May show continued improvement in the overall employment situation. Payroll employment gains were large and pervasive, particularly in construction, manufacturing, and services. Although unemployment remains quite high, the jobless rate has shown small but steady declines since last December.

Congressman, we would be glad to try to answer any questions.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF ALL CIVILIAN WORKERS BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate (1)	X-11 ARIMA method					X-11 method (official method before 1980) (7)	Range (cols. 2–7) (8)
		Official procedure (2)	Concurrent (3)	Stable (4)	Total (5)	Residual (6)		
1982								
May	0.1	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.5	0.5
June	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	.1
July	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	.1
August	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	.1
September	9.7	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.2	.2
October	9.9	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.5	.3
November	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.8	.3
December	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.1	10.9	10.8	11.1	.3
1983								
January	11.4	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.3	.5
February	11.3	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.8	19.3	.7
March	10.8	10.3	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.3	.3
April	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.1	10.2	.3
May	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.2	.6

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADS

(1) Unadjusted rate.—Unemployment rate for all civilian workers, not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official procedure (X-11 ARIMA method).—The published seasonally adjusted rate for all civilian workers. Each of the 3 major civilian labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16–19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January–June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July–December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of Employment and Earnings.

(3) Concurrent (X-11 ARIMA method).—The official procedure for computation of the rate for all civilian workers using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data becomes available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980.

(4) Stable (X-11 ARIMA method).—Each of the 12 civilian labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X-11 ARIMA method).—This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and civilian labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X-11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X-11 ARIMA method).—This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total civilian employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment

level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7)X-11 method (official method before 1980).—The method for computation of the official procedure is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment.—The X-11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, February 1980.

The standard X-11 method is described in X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Allan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 1983.

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 1983

Employment rose in May and unemployment was little changed, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor announced today. The overall unemployment rate, which includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force base, was 10.0 percent, compared with 10.1 percent in April. The rate for civilian workers was 10.1 percent. Both measures have declined seven-tenths of a percentage point from last December's highs.

The number of persons on nonagricultural payrolls--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--rose by 375,000 in May to 89.5 million. Particularly strong growth took place in construction, manufacturing, and services. (Establishment data have been revised to reflect March 1982 benchmark adjustments and updated seasonal factors--see note on page 3.)

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons, 11.2 million, and the unemployment rate for civilian workers, 10.1 percent, were near April levels after adjustment for seasonality. Both figures continued to register gradual declines from their December highs of 12.0 million and 10.8 percent, respectively.

Virtually all worker groups showed little change in their rates of unemployment from April to May. The rate for adult men edged down from 9.8 to 9.6 percent. Joblessness among adult women was about unchanged, at 8.5 percent, as was the rate for teenagers, at 23.0 percent. The rate for black workers held about steady at 20.6 percent, still more than twice the rate of 8.9 percent for white workers. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

There was a decline in the number of workers who had been unemployed for 5 to 14 weeks, but also a small rise in joblessness of 15 weeks or more. The median duration of unemployment rose over the month by 1 week to 12.3 weeks, while the mean duration rose by 1.4 weeks to a new high of 20.4 weeks. (See table A-7.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force

Civilian employment--as measured by the survey of households--was little changed in May at 99.6 million, seasonally adjusted, following a relatively large increase in April. Since reaching a recession low of 99.1 million last December, employment has risen by nearly half a million, with adult men (370,000) and adult women (270,000) accounting for the increase.

At 110.7 million, the civilian labor force was about unchanged from April, seasonally adjusted. Since last May, the civilian labor force has grown by only 400,000. However, adult men and women added 1.1 million to the labor force over the year, as declines in both the teenage population and labor force participation produced a 700,000 reduction in their labor force number.

Industry Payroll Employment

Total nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 375,000 in May to 89.5 million, seasonally adjusted. Payroll jobs have risen by 650,000 in the last 2 months and 800,000 since December. Employment increases were widespread for the second month in a row, with 70 percent of the industries in the BLS index of diffusion registering gains in May. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

The construction industry, which was hard hit by the recession, added 80,000 jobs in May, following a small increase in April. Manufacturing employment, which had also been severely impacted by the recession, rose by 165,000 for the second consecutive month. These increases were paced by strong advances in the five major metals and metal-using industries as well as the three industries associated with the construction industry—lumber, furniture, and stone, clay, and glass. Most of the increase in machinery jobs, however, was due to the return to work of strikers.

Employment in services continued to expand briskly, rising by 120,000 in May following large gains in the previous 2 months. There was little or no change in the rest of the service-producing sector.

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			Apr.- May change
	1982		1983	1983			
	I	IV	I	Mar.	Apr.	May	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Thousands of persons						
Labor force 1/	110,956	112,638	112,193	112,148	112,457	112,418	-39
Total employment 1/	101,324	100,799	100,755	100,767	101,129	101,226	97
Civilian labor force	109,292	110,974	110,528	110,484	110,786	110,749	-37
Civilian employment	99,660	99,135	99,090	99,103	99,458	99,557	99
Unemployment	9,632	11,839	11,439	11,381	11,328	11,192	-136
Not in labor force	62,205	62,072	62,977	63,172	63,008	63,204	196
Discouraged workers	1,331	1,849	1,764	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers 1/	8.7	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	-0.1
All civilian workers	8.8	10.7	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	-0.1
Adult men	7.8	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.6	-0.2
Adult women	7.6	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.4	8.5	0.1
Teenagers	21.9	24.3	22.8	23.5	23.4	23.0	-0.4
White	7.7	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	0
Black	17.4	20.4	20.1	19.9	20.8	20.6	-0.2
Hispanic origin	12.4	15.2	15.9	14.2	14.5	13.8	-0.7
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	90,340	88,796	88,815	88,814	89,087p	89,461p	374p
Goods-producing industries	24,621	23,160	23,088	23,030	23,155p	23,347p	192p
Service-producing industries	65,719	65,636	65,727	65,784	65,932p	66,114p	182p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.8	34.9p	35.1p	0.2p
Manufacturing	38.7	39.0	39.3	39.3	40.1p	40.0p	-0.1p
Manufacturing overtime	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.9p	2.7p	-0.2p

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.

p=preliminary.

n.a.=not available.

NOTE: The establishment data reflect revisions based on March 1982 benchmarks and updated seasonal factors.

Hours of Work

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was up two-tenths of an hour in May to 35.1 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek, however, edged down a tenth of an hour to 40.0 hours, and factory overtime was down by two-tenths to 2.7 hours; both had risen markedly in the prior 2 months. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was up 1.3 percent in May to 105.2 (1977=100). The manufacturing index increased 0.6 percent to 87.9 and was 5.8 percent above its December 1982 low. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings increased by 0.5 percent in May to $7.99, seasonally adjusted, while average weekly earnings rose by 1.1 percent. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings of $7.98 were up 5 cents over the month and 34 cents over the year. Average weekly earnings increased $4.13 in May to $279.30 and were up $13.43 over the year. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 154.7 (1977=100) in May, seasonally adjusted, 0.5 percent higher than in April. For the 12 months ended in May, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 4.9 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 1.1 percent during the 12-month period ended in April. (See table B-4.)

Revisions in the Establishment Survey Data

In accordance with usual practice, the establishment survey data published in this release have been revised to reflect new employment benchmarks based on comprehensive counts derived from unemployment insurance tax records for March 1982. In addition, new seasonal adjustment factors have been calculated, and all seasonally adjusted series have been revised to take account of the experience through March 1983.

Summary employment revisions are shown in the following two tables. Table B presents employment estimates, not seasonally adjusted, for February 1983 (the last published final estimates based on the previous benchmark) on the old and new benchmarks, while table C contains seasonally adjusted over-the-month changes in total nonfarm payroll employment estimates for the January 1982-February 1983 period. Some of the hours and earnings data have changed slightly as a result of the new employment weights.

For a detailed examination of the effect of the benchmark revisions, see "BLS Establishment Estimates Revised to March 1982 Benchmarks," which will appear in the June issue of Employment and Earnings. New seasonal adjustment factors for use in the coming year and an explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology will also be included in this article.

Historical establishment series (not seasonally adjusted) have been revised from April 1981 forward to reflect the new benchmarks; seasonally adjusted series are subject to revision back to January 1978. All revised historical series will be published in a special supplement to Employment and Earnings, which is expected to be issued in late June. This supplement, when combined with the historical volume, Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909-78, Bulletin 1312-11, will comprise the full historical series on national data from the establishment survey.

Table B. Revisions in the February 1983 establishment survey employment estimates as a result of the March 1982 benchmark, not seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry	February 1983 employment estimates based on:		Difference
	March 1982 benchmark	March 1981 benchmark	
Total nonfarm employment	87,622	87,744	-122
Private sector	71,625	71,755	-130
Mining	1,001	986	15
Construction	3,376	3,393	-17
Manufacturing	18,077	18,073	4
Durable goods	10,523	10,536	-13
Nondurable goods	7,554	7,537	17
Transportation and public utilities	4,896	4,874	22
Wholesale trade	5,134	5,156	-22
Retail trade	14,736	14,890	-154
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,340	5,353	-13
Services	19,065	19,030	35
Government	15,997	15,989	8
Federal	2,737	2,737	-
State and local	13,260	13,252	8

Table C. Revisions in seasonally adjusted over-the-month changes in total nonfarm payroll employment, January 1982 through February 1983

(In thousands)

Year and month	Change from previous month	
	As revised	Before revisions
1982:		
January	-334	-182
February	21	-1
March	-210	-155
April	-183	-221
May	-8	83
June	-241	-327
July	-325	-304
August	-186	-222
September	-29	-49
October	-297	-387
November	-153	-127
December	-120	-185
1983:		
January	221	355
February	-141	-161

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 189,000 establishments employing about 36 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

----The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

----The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

----The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

----The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all

employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 335,000; for total unemployment it is 240,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.21 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .29 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.28 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $6.00 per issue or $39.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	May 1982	Apr. 1983	May 1983	May 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population[1]	173,691	175,465	175,622	173,691	175,021	175,169	175,320	175,465	175,622
Labor force[2]	111,579	111,546	111,977	112,043	112,215	112,217	112,188	112,457	112,418
Participation rate[3]	64.2	63.6	63.8	64.5	64.1	64.1	64.0	64.1	64.0
Total employed[2]	101,622	100,511	101,212	101,659	100,770	100,727	100,767	101,129	101,226
Employment-population ratio[4]	58.5	57.3	57.6	58.5	57.6	57.5	57.5	57.6	57.6
Resident Armed Forces	1,665	1,671	1,669	1,665	1,667	1,664	1,664	1,671	1,669
Civilian employed	99,957	98,840	99,543	99,994	99,103	99,063	99,103	99,458	99,557
Agriculture	3,589	3,185	3,511	3,446	3,412	3,393	3,375	3,371	3,367
Nonagricultural industries	96,368	95,655	96,032	96,548	95,691	95,670	95,729	96,088	96,190
Unemployed	9,957	11,035	10,765	10,384	11,446	11,490	11,381	11,328	11,192
Unemployment rate[5]	8.9	9.9	9.6	9.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0
Not in labor force	62,113	63,919	63,644	61,648	62,806	62,952	63,172	63,008	63,204
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[1]	82,929	83,856	83,931	82,929	83,652	83,720	83,789	83,856	83,931
Labor force[2]	63,962	63,700	64,065	64,172	63,916	63,996	63,957	64,207	64,276
Participation rate[3]	77.1	76.0	76.3	77.4	76.4	76.4	76.3	76.6	76.6
Total employed[2]	58,294	56,964	57,703	58,251	57,283	57,234	57,300	57,476	57,656
Employment-population ratio[4]	70.3	67.9	68.8	70.2	68.5	68.4	68.4	68.5	68.7
Resident Armed Forces	1,527	1,530	1,528	1,527	1,531	1,528	1,528	1,530	1,528
Civilian employed	56,767	55,434	56,175	56,724	55,752	55,706	55,772	55,946	56,128
Unemployed	5,669	6,736	6,362	5,921	6,633	6,762	6,657	6,731	6,620
Unemployment rate[5]	8.9	10.6	9.9	9.2	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.3
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[1]	90,762	91,609	91,691	90,762	91,369	91,449	91,532	91,609	91,691
Labor force[2]	47,617	47,846	47,912	47,871	48,299	48,220	48,191	48,251	48,142
Participation rate[3]	52.5	52.2	52.3	52.7	52.9	52.7	52.6	52.7	52.5
Total employed[2]	43,329	43,547	43,509	43,408	43,486	43,493	43,467	43,653	43,569
Employment-population ratio[4]	47.7	47.5	47.5	47.8	47.6	47.6	47.5	47.7	47.5
Resident Armed Forces	138	141	141	138	136	136	136	141	141
Civilian employed	43,191	43,406	43,368	43,270	43,350	43,357	43,331	43,512	43,428
Unemployed	4,288	4,299	4,404	4,463	4,813	4,727	4,724	4,597	4,572
Unemployment rate[5]	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.3	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.5

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[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

[3] Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[4] Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[5] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	May 1982	Apr. 1983	May 1983	May 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	172,026	173,794	173,953	172,026	173,354	173,505	173,656	173,794	173,953
Civilian labor force	109,914	109,875	110,308	110,378	110,548	110,553	110,484	110,786	110,749
Participation rate	63.9	63.2	63.4	64.2	63.8	63.7	63.6	63.7	63.7
Employed	99,957	98,840	99,543	99,994	99,103	99,063	99,103	99,458	99,557
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.1	56.9	57.2	58.1	57.2	57.1	57.1	57.2	57.2
Unemployed	9,957	11,035	10,765	10,384	11,446	11,490	11,381	11,328	11,192
Unemployment rate	9.1	10.0	9.8	9.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	73,499	74,611	74,712	73,499	74,339	74,434	74,528	74,611	74,712
Civilian labor force	57,968	58,262	58,458	58,008	58,048	58,177	58,170	58,454	58,506
Participation rate	78.9	78.1	78.2	78.9	78.1	78.2	78.1	78.3	78.3
Employed	53,309	52,469	53,021	53,190	52,452	52,428	52,589	52,752	52,901
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.5	70.3	71.0	72.4	70.6	70.4	70.6	70.7	70.8
Agriculture	2,513	2,322	2,514	2,446	2,426	2,374	2,420	2,404	2,443
Nonagricultural industries	50,796	50,147	50,508	50,744	50,025	50,054	50,169	50,348	50,458
Unemployed	4,659	5,793	5,437	4,818	5,597	5,749	5,581	5,702	5,605
Unemployment rate	8.0	9.9	9.3	8.3	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.8	9.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	82,707	83,794	83,899	82,707	83,490	83,593	83,699	83,794	83,899
Civilian labor force	43,550	44,142	44,161	43,632	44,201	44,216	44,166	44,238	44,228
Participation rate	52.7	52.7	52.6	52.8	52.9	52.9	52.8	52.8	52.7
Employed	40,144	40,618	40,574	40,064	40,238	40,291	40,277	40,509	40,484
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.5	48.5	48.4	48.4	48.2	48.2	48.1	48.3	48.3
Agriculture	664	572	647	614	625	657	647	622	597
Nonagricultural industries	39,480	40,046	39,927	39,450	39,613	39,634	39,630	39,886	39,887
Unemployed	3,406	3,524	3,587	3,568	3,963	3,925	3,889	3,729	3,744
Unemployment rate	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,820	15,389	15,342	15,820	15,525	15,478	15,429	15,389	15,342
Civilian labor force	8,396	7,471	7,690	8,738	8,299	8,160	8,148	8,094	8,015
Participation rate	53.1	48.5	50.1	55.2	53.5	52.7	52.8	52.6	52.2
Employed	6,504	5,753	5,948	6,740	6,413	6,345	6,237	6,197	6,172
Employment-population ratio[2]	41.1	37.4	38.8	42.6	41.3	41.0	40.4	40.3	40.2
Agriculture	412	291	351	386	361	362	308	344	327
Nonagricultural industries	6,092	5,462	5,597	6,354	6,052	5,983	5,929	5,853	5,845
Unemployed	1,892	1,718	1,742	1,998	1,886	1,815	1,911	1,897	1,843
Unemployment rate	22.5	23.0	22.7	22.9	22.7	22.2	23.5	23.4	23.0

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally aujusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	May 1982	Apr. 1983	May 1983	May 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	149,250	150,518	150,671	149,250	150,129	150,187	150,382	150,518	150,671
Civilian labor force	96,014	95,631	96,010	96,405	96,176	95,987	95,996	96,287	96,362
Participation rate	64.3	63.5	63.7	64.6	64.1	63.9	63.8	64.0	64.0
Employed	88,348	87,216	87,814	88,350	87,466	87,194	87,324	87,709	87,777
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.2	57.9	58.3	59.2	58.3	58.1	58.1	58.3	58.3
Unemployed	7,666	8,415	8,195	8,055	8,711	8,793	8,672	8,577	8,585
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.8	8.5	8.4	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	51,221	51,290	51,531	51,300	51,033	51,151	51,214	51,459	51,589
Participation rate	79.4	78.4	78.6	79.5	78.4	78.5	78.4	78.7	78.7
Employed	47,583	46,767	47,291	47,474	46,752	46,682	46,883	47,049	47,150
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.7	71.5	72.2	73.6	71.8	71.6	71.8	71.9	72.0
Unemployed	3,639	4,524	4,240	3,826	4,281	4,469	4,332	4,409	4,440
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.8	8.2	7.5	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	37,337	37,690	37,671	37,373	37,794	37,588	37,509	37,683	37,703
Participation rate	52.2	52.1	52.0	52.2	52.4	52.1	51.9	52.1	52.0
Employed	34,786	35,147	35,066	34,680	34,834	34,695	34,723	34,972	34,961
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.6	48.6	48.4	48.4	48.3	48.1	48.0	48.3	48.3
Unemployed	2,551	2,543	2,605	2,693	2,960	2,893	2,787	2,711	2,742
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,455	6,651	6,808	7,732	7,349	7,248	7,273	7,145	7,069
Participation rate	56.8	52.2	53.6	58.9	57.1	56.5	56.9	56.0	55.7
Employed	5,979	5,303	5,457	6,196	5,880	5,817	5,719	5,688	5,666
Employment-population ratio[2]	45.6	41.6	43.0	47.2	45.7	45.4	44.8	44.6	44.6
Unemployed	1,476	1,349	1,350	1,536	1,469	1,431	1,554	1,457	1,403
Unemployment rate	19.8	20.3	19.8	19.9	20.0	19.7	21.4	20.4	19.8
Men	20.0	21.4	19.3	20.9	21.2	21.1	22.9	21.7	20.2
Women	19.5	19.0	20.5	18.7	18.7	18.2	19.7	19.0	19.4
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,542	18,851	18,880	18,542	18,768	18,796	18,823	18,851	18,880
Civilian labor force	11,174	11,412	11,526	11,318	11,542	11,548	11,554	11,631	11,672
Participation rate	60.3	60.5	61.0	61.0	61.5	61.4	61.4	61.7	61.8
Employed	9,167	9,108	9,234	9,209	9,142	9,276	9,253	9,209	9,270
Employment-population ratio[2]	49.4	48.3	48.9	49.7	48.7	49.4	49.2	48.8	49.1
Unemployed	2,007	2,304	2,292	2,109	2,400	2,271	2,302	2,423	2,402
Unemployment rate	18.0	20.2	19.9	18.6	20.8	19.7	19.9	20.8	20.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,328	5,505	5,496	5,347	5,459	5,441	5,439	5,540	5,512
Participation rate	74.4	75.2	74.9	74.6	75.1	74.7	74.5	75.7	75.1
Employed	4,448	4,397	4,436	4,434	4,385	4,423	4,416	4,415	4,418
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.1	60.1	60.5	61.9	60.3	60.7	60.5	60.3	60.2
Unemployed	881	1,107	1,060	913	1,075	1,018	1,023	1,125	1,094
Unemployment rate	16.5	20.1	19.3	17.1	19.7	18.7	18.8	20.3	19.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,074	5,217	5,281	5,137	5,295	5,353	5,350	5,265	5,348
Participation rate	55.6	56.1	56.7	56.3	57.3	57.8	57.7	56.6	57.4
Employed	4,321	4,350	4,400	4,353	4,329	4,441	4,404	4,372	4,431
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.4	46.8	47.3	47.7	46.8	48.0	47.5	47.0	47.6
Unemployed	753	867	881	784	965	912	946	893	917
Unemployment rate	14.8	16.6	16.7	15.3	18.2	17.0	17.7	17.0	17.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	772	691	749	834	788	754	765	827	812
Participation rate	34.2	30.9	33.5	37.0	35.0	33.5	34.1	37.0	36.4
Employed	398	360	398	422	428	412	432	422	421
Employment-population ratio[2]	17.6	16.1	17.8	18.7	19.0	18.3	19.3	18.9	18.9
Unemployed	373	330	351	412	360	342	333	405	391
Unemployment rate	48.4	47.8	46.9	49.4	45.7	45.4	43.5	49.0	48.2
Men	47.3	48.1	51.2	49.7	45.9	45.3	44.5	48.0	53.1
Women	49.5	47.6	41.7	49.1	45.5	45.4	42.3	50.0	42.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,297	9,665	9,747	9,297	9,328	9,368	9,551	9,665	9,747
Civilian labor force	5,993	6,128	6,159	6,004	5,981	5,992	6,074	6,206	6,167
Participation rate	64.5	63.4	63.2	64.6	64.1	64.0	63.6	64.2	63.3
Employed	5,192	5,262	5,329	5,182	5,053	5,042	5,088	5,304	5,318
Employment-population ratio[2]	55.8	54.4	54.7	55.7	54.2	53.8	53.3	54.9	54.6
Unemployed	801	865	830	822	929	950	986	902	849
Unemployment rate	13.4	14.1	13.5	13.7	15.5	15.8	16.2	14.5	13.8

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[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1982	Apr. 1983	May 1983	May 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	99,957	98,840	99,543	99,994	99,103	99,063	99,103	98,658	99,557
Married men, spouse present	38,350	37,335	37,635	38,274	37,450	37,428	37,452	37,523	37,560
Married women, spouse present	24,237	24,044	24,374	24,112	24,205	24,070	24,171	24,371	24,229
Women who maintain families	5,051	4,969	5,001	4,991	5,038	5,058	5,097	4,944	4,942
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,595	1,452	1,665	1,530	1,637	1,624	1,515	1,560	1,595
Self-employed workers	1,727	1,541	1,605	1,679	1,587	1,541	1,505	1,607	1,558
Unpaid family workers	268	192	282	251	231	223	260	208	229
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	88,517	87,781	88,104	88,872	87,813	87,794	87,912	88,187	88,395
Government	15,684	15,782	15,756	15,456	15,386	15,501	15,452	15,518	15,523
Private industries	72,834	71,999	72,348	73,418	72,427	72,293	72,459	72,668	72,872
Private households	1,173	1,163	1,196	1,204	1,162	1,232	1,235	1,205	1,228
Other industries	71,661	70,836	71,152	72,214	71,265	71,061	71,225	71,463	71,644
Self-employed workers	7,414	7,513	7,556	7,262	7,465	7,385	7,453	7,528	7,408
Unpaid family workers	437	360	372	392	388	353	342	353	335
PERSONS AT WORK[1]									
Nonagricultural industries	92,354	92,004	92,188	91,082	90,903	90,207	90,271	92,267	90,941
Full-time schedules	73,401	73,005	73,559	72,869	71,786	71,568	71,878	73,594	72,975
Part time for economic reasons	5,521	5,589	5,664	5,731	6,845	6,481	6,202	6,082	5,928
Usually work full time	2,211	1,841	1,705	2,195	2,200	2,097	1,927	1,871	1,685
Usually work part time	3,310	3,748	3,959	3,536	4,645	4,384	4,275	4,211	4,243
Part time for noneconomic reasons	13,432	13,410	12,965	12,482	12,271	12,162	12,191	12,592	12,038

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure		Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
		1982				1983	1983		
		I	II	III	IV	I	Mar.	Apr.	May
U-1	Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.1
U-2	Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1
U-3	Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.5	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9
U-4	Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	8.6	9.3	9.8	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.2	9.9
U-5a	**Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces**	8.7	9.3	9.8	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0
U-5b	**Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force**	8.8	9.4	10.0	10.7	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1
U-6	Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	11.4	12.1	12.8	13.8	13.5	13.3	13.2	12.9
U-7	Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	12.5	13.4	14.2	15.3	15.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	May 1982	Apr. 1983	May 1983	May 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	10,384	11,328	11,192	9.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1
Men, 16 years and over	5,921	6,731	6,620	9.5	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.6
Men, 20 years and over	4,818	5,702	5,605	8.3	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.8	9.6
Women, 16 years and over	4,463	4,597	4,572	9.3	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.5
Women, 20 years and over	3,568	3,729	3,744	8.3	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,998	1,897	1,843	22.9	22.7	22.2	23.5	23.4	23.0
Married men, spouse present	2,486	2,886	2,810	6.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0
Married women, spouse present	1,905	1,906	1,958	7.3	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.5
Women who maintain families	676	750	733	11.9	13.2	13.0	13.5	13.2	12.9
Full-time workers	8,689	9,702	9,438	9.2	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9
Part-time workers	1,665	1,650	1,713	10.5	10.6	10.1	10.5	10.6	11.0
Labor force time lost[2]	--	--	--	10.7	11.7	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.5
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,985	8,551	8,538	9.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.5
Mining	145	218	259	12.1	17.1	18.4	18.6	20.3	22.7
Construction	992	1,083	1,129	18.9	20.0	19.7	20.3	20.3	20.4
Manufacturing	2,603	2,711	2,666	11.5	13.0	13.3	12.8	12.4	12.3
Durable goods	1,648	1,747	1,741	12.2	14.7	14.7	14.1	13.5	13.5
Nondurable goods	955	964	925	10.4	10.5	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.5
Transportation and public utilities	370	436	395	6.4	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade	2,118	2,161	2,087	10.2	10.8	10.9	11.2	10.4	10.1
Finance and service industries	1,757	1,941	2,002	6.8	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5
Government workers	797	1,002	950	4.9	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers	338	323	328	18.1	16.0	16.4	16.3	17.2	17.0

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[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

[2] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1982	Apr. 1983	May 1983	May 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,688	3,118	3,368	3,871	3,536	3,731	3,440	3,547	3,519
5 to 14 weeks	2,696	2,772	2,452	3,281	3,328	3,106	3,140	3,154	2,979
15 weeks and over	3,572	5,145	4,946	3,267	4,634	4,618	4,615	4,356	4,517
15 to 26 weeks	1,832	2,184	1,979	1,633	1,928	1,928	1,875	1,662	1,731
27 weeks and over	1,740	2,961	2,967	1,634	2,706	2,689	2,740	2,694	2,786
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	15.9	21.3	21.8	14.9	19.4	19.0	19.1	19.0	20.4
Median duration, in weeks	8.8	13.3	12.6	8.6	11.5	9.6	10.3	11.3	12.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	9,957	11,035	10,765	10,384	11,446	11,490	11,381	11,328	11,192
Less than 5 weeks	37.0	28.3	31.3	37.2	30.8	32.6	30.7	32.1	31.9
5 to 14 weeks	27.1	25.1	22.8	31.5	28.9	27.1	28.1	28.5	27.0
15 weeks and over	35.9	46.6	45.9	31.4	40.3	40.3	41.2	39.4	41.0
15 to 26 weeks	18.4	19.8	18.4	15.7	16.8	16.8	16.7	15.0	15.7
27 weeks and over	17.5	26.8	27.6	15.7	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.4	25.1

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1982	Apr. 1983	May 1983	May 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	5,647	6,872	6,441	5,938	6,704	6,809	6,823	6,750	6,766
On layoff	1,770	1,940	1,760	1,956	2,131	2,024	1,945	1,948	1,943
Other job losers	3,877	4,932	4,681	3,982	4,573	4,784	4,878	4,803	4,823
Job leavers	815	760	757	864	839	848	901	815	801
Reentrants	2,382	2,274	2,365	2,393	2,623	2,491	2,426	2,488	2,365
New entrants	1,113	1,129	1,203	1,159	1,174	1,161	1,155	1,245	1,251
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	56.7	62.3	59.8	57.3	59.1	60.2	60.4	59.7	60.5
On layoff	17.8	17.6	16.3	18.9	18.8	17.9	17.2	17.2	17.4
Other job losers	38.9	44.7	43.5	38.5	40.3	42.3	43.1	42.5	43.1
Job leavers	8.2	6.9	7.0	8.3	7.4	7.5	8.0	7.2	7.2
Reentrants	23.9	20.6	22.0	23.1	23.1	22.0	21.5	22.0	21.1
New entrants	11.2	10.2	11.2	11.2	10.4	10.3	10.2	11.0	11.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	5.1	6.3	5.8	5.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1
Job leavers	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7
Reentrants	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
New entrants	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	May 1982	Apr. 1983	May 1983	May 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983
Total, 16 years and over	10,384	11,320	11,192	9.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1
16 to 24 years	4,328	4,353	4,332	17.4	18.3	18.3	18.1	18.1	18.1
16 to 19 years	1,998	1,897	1,843	22.9	22.7	22.2	23.5	23.8	23.0
16 to 17 years	876	812	805	25.1	24.1	23.4	25.1	26.3	26.2
18 to 19 years	1,120	1,095	1,047	21.4	21.7	21.5	22.7	21.8	21.1
20 to 24 years	2,330	2,456	2,489	14.5	16.1	16.3	15.4	15.4	15.6
25 years and over	6,076	6,954	6,889	7.1	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9
25 to 54 years	5,380	6,079	6,134	7.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5
55 years and over	735	832	795	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.3
Men, 16 years and over	5,921	6,731	6,620	9.5	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.6
16 to 24 years	2,468	2,478	2,523	18.6	19.7	19.8	19.5	19.4	19.7
16 to 19 years	1,103	1,029	1,015	23.8	23.9	23.6	25.3	24.8	23.9
16 to 17 years	502	429	449	26.3	24.4	23.6	26.0	27.0	27.4
18 to 19 years	609	604	577	22.2	23.5	23.4	24.8	22.8	22.0
20 to 24 years	1,365	1,449	1,508	15.8	17.6	17.8	16.6	17.0	17.6
25 years and over	3,452	4,237	4,102	7.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2
25 to 54 years	3,039	3,686	3,599	7.5	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8
55 years and over	429	562	515	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.3	5.8
Women, 16 years and over	4,463	4,597	4,572	9.3	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.5
16 to 24 years	1,860	1,874	1,809	16.0	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.2
16 to 19 years	895	868	828	21.8	21.5	20.7	21.5	22.4	21.9
16 to 17 years	374	383	356	23.6	23.7	23.2	24.2	25.5	24.7
18 to 19 years	519	491	470	20.6	19.8	19.3	20.5	20.7	20.2
20 to 24 years	965	1,006	981	12.9	14.2	14.5	14.1	13.5	13.3
25 years and over	2,624	2,717	2,707	7.3	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.6
25 to 54 years	2,341	2,438	2,536	7.8	8.7	8.2	8.3	7.9	8.2
55 years and over	306	270	280	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.6

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted May 1982	Apr. 1983	May 1983	Seasonally adjusted[1] May 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,777	23,276	23,282	22,777	23,225	23,318	23,275	23,276	23,282
Civilian labor force	13,900	14,244	14,299	14,060	14,408	14,420	14,456	14,487	14,460
Participation rate	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.7	62.0	61.8	62.1	62.2	62.1
Employed	11,610	11,624	11,729	11,662	11,668	11,828	11,779	11,759	11,775
Employment-population ratio[2]	51.0	49.9	50.4	51.2	50.2	50.7	50.6	50.5	50.6
Unemployed	2,291	2,620	2,570	2,398	2,740	2,593	2,677	2,728	2,685
Unemployment rate	16.5	18.4	18.0	17.1	19.0	18.0	18.5	18.8	18.6
Not in labor force	8,876	9,033	8,983	8,717	8,817	8,898	8,819	8,789	8,822

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed May 1982	May 1983	Unemployed May 1982	May 1983	Unemployment rate May 1982	May 1983
Total, 16 years and over[1]	99,957	99,543	9,957	10,765	9.1	9.8
Managerial and professional specialty	23,189	23,597	768	809	3.2	3.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,467	10,585	406	431	3.7	3.9
Professional specialty	12,722	13,012	362	379	2.8	2.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	30,690	30,838	1,858	2,109	5.7	6.4
Technicians and related support	2,871	3,062	118	143	4.0	4.5
Sales occupations	11,079	11,589	705	820	6.0	6.6
Administrative support, including clerical	16,740	16,187	1,034	1,146	5.8	6.6
Service occupations	13,512	13,507	1,599	1,734	10.6	11.4
Private household	940	932	58	53	5.8	5.3
Protective service	1,568	1,598	103	140	6.2	8.1
Service, except private household and protective	11,003	10,977	1,437	1,541	11.6	12.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	11,806	11,744	1,293	1,466	9.9	11.1
Mechanics and repairers	3,942	3,976	285	323	6.7	7.5
Construction trades	3,964	4,026	628	720	13.7	15.2
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,900	3,741	380	423	8.9	10.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,750	15,891	3,001	3,042	15.2	16.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,007	7,585	1,463	1,539	15.5	16.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,228	4,247	553	553	11.6	11.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,514	4,059	986	950	17.9	19.0
Construction laborers	549	611	213	214	28.0	25.9
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,965	3,448	772	737	16.3	17.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,982	3,965	325	338	7.5	7.9

[1] Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Occupational detail may not add to totals because of changes in the estimation procedures.

Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	May 1982	May 1983	May 1982	May 1983	May 1982	May 1983	May 1982	May 1983	May 1982	May 1983
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	8,682	7,839	8,220	7,367	7,535	6,668	685	699	8.3	9.5
25 to 39 years	7,172	5,911	6,896	5,661	6,275	5,084	621	577	9.0	10.2
25 to 29 years	1,252	702	1,160	653	964	562	196	91	16.9	13.9
30 to 34 years	2,988	2,207	2,880	2,106	2,664	1,874	216	232	7.5	11.0
35 to 39 years	2,932	3,002	2,856	2,902	2,647	2,648	209	254	7.3	8.8
40 years and over	1,510	1,928	1,324	1,706	1,260	1,584	64	122	4.8	7.2
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	18,089	19,890	17,164	18,775	15,762	17,022	1,402	1,753	8.2	9.3
25 to 29 years	8,130	8,669	7,670	8,132	6,958	7,235	712	897	9.3	11.0
30 to 34 years	5,906	6,712	5,650	6,370	5,207	5,844	443	526	7.8	8.3
35 to 39 years	4,053	4,509	3,844	4,273	3,597	3,943	247	330	6.4	7.7

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for ten large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	May 1982	Apr. 1983	May 1983	May 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,400	18,713	18,741	18,400	18,633	18,660	18,687	18,713	18,741
Civilian labor force	12,119	12,100	12,247	12,177	12,262	12,263	12,216	12,153	12,301
Employed	11,030	10,901	11,032	11,012	10,909	10,893	10,926	10,962	11,007
Unemployed	1,089	1,199	1,214	1,165	1,353	1,370	1,290	1,191	1,294
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.9	9.9	9.6	11.0	11.2	10.6	9.8	10.5
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,087	8,302	8,322	8,087	8,245	8,264	8,284	8,302	8,322
Civilian labor force	4,671	4,727	4,748	4,668	4,897	4,727	4,639	4,748	4,742
Employed	4,328	4,332	4,335	4,305	4,399	4,268	4,228	4,338	4,311
Unemployed	343	395	412	363	498	459	411	410	431
Unemployment rate	7.3	8.4	8.7	7.8	10.2	9.7	8.9	8.6	9.1
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,527	8,544	8,545	8,527	8,541	8,542	8,543	8,544	8,545
Civilian labor force	5,532	5,537	5,591	5,588	5,641	5,639	5,692	5,580	5,646
Employed	4,947	4,878	4,933	4,980	4,929	4,880	5,000	4,898	4,966
Unemployed	585	659	658	608	712	759	692	682	680
Unemployment rate	10.6	11.9	11.8	10.9	12.6	13.5	12.2	12.2	12.0
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,472	4,503	4,506	4,472	4,495	4,498	4,501	4,503	4,506
Civilian labor force	2,994	2,945	2,951	3,027	2,997	2,921	2,981	3,009	2,986
Employed	2,737	2,748	2,759	2,771	2,759	2,698	2,744	2,797	2,794
Unemployed	256	197	193	256	238	223	237	212	192
Unemployment rate	8.6	6.7	6.5	8.5	7.9	7.6	8.0	7.0	6.4
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,754	6,728	6,727	6,754	6,736	6,733	6,731	6,728	6,727
Civilian labor force	4,303	4,288	4,377	4,300	4,324	4,273	4,297	4,344	4,370
Employed	3,690	3,622	3,736	3,676	3,654	3,639	3,622	3,695	3,717
Unemployed	613	666	641	624	670	634	675	649	653
Unemployment rate	14.3	15.5	14.7	14.5	15.5	14.8	15.7	14.9	14.9
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,695	5,738	5,742	5,695	5,727	5,730	5,734	5,738	5,742
Civilian labor force	3,674	3,604	3,614	3,643	3,609	3,623	3,595	3,637	3,579
Employed	3,319	3,336	3,342	3,314	3,311	3,314	3,292	3,367	3,335
Unemployed	355	268	272	329	298	309	303	270	244
Unemployment rate	9.7	7.4	7.5	9.0	8.3	8.5	8.4	7.4	6.8
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,499	13,572	13,579	13,499	13,556	13,562	13,568	13,572	13,579
Civilian labor force	8,032	7,969	7,869	8,073	7,920	7,917	8,036	8,015	7,907
Employed	7,399	7,255	7,200	7,417	7,224	7,221	7,291	7,271	7,215
Unemployed	633	714	669	656	696	696	745	744	692
Unemployment rate	7.9	9.0	8.5	8.1	8.8	8.8	9.3	9.3	8.8
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,053	8,058	8,069	8,053	8,066	8,067	8,068	8,068	8,069
Civilian labor force	5,103	5,088	5,166	5,127	5,016	5,047	5,104	5,158	5,185
Employed	4,536	4,435	4,502	4,518	4,316	4,361	4,431	4,485	4,479
Unemployed	568	653	664	609	700	686	673	673	706
Unemployment rate	11.1	12.8	12.9	11.9	14.0	13.6	13.2	13.0	13.6
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,130	9,152	9,154	9,130	9,148	9,149	9,151	9,152	9,154
Civilian labor force	5,402	5,327	5,428	5,465	5,447	5,416	5,357	5,377	5,489
Employed	4,874	4,636	4,769	4,900	4,704	4,700	4,638	4,669	4,796
Unemployed	529	691	659	565	743	716	719	708	693
Unemployment rate	9.8	13.0	12.1	10.3	13.6	13.2	13.4	13.2	12.6
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,885	11,196	11,223	10,885	11,117	11,143	11,170	11,196	11,223
Civilian labor force	7,289	7,529	7,469	7,329	7,616	7,569	7,567	7,569	7,508
Employed	6,831	6,922	6,873	6,857	6,993	6,900	6,887	6,919	6,897
Unemployed	458	607	596	472	623	669	680	650	611
Unemployment rate	6.3	8.1	8.0	6.4	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.1

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[1] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

[2] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goods-producing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Production workers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Production workers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber and wood products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, clay, and glass products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary metal products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fabricated metal products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery, except electrical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric and electronic equipment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transportation equipment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Instruments and related products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Production workers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food and kindred products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco manufactures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile mill products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel and other textile products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper and allied products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing and publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals and allied products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum and coal products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rubber and misc. plastics products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather and leather products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Service-producing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transportation and public utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale and retail trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, insurance, and real estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State and local government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

p = preliminary

NOTE: [illegible]

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983 p	May 1983 p	May 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983 p	May 1983 p
Total private	34.8	34.7	34.7	35.0	35.0	35.1	34.5	34.8	34.9	35.1
Mining	42.7	41.8	41.6	42.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	37.5	36.4	36.7	37.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	39.0	39.6	39.8	39.9	39.1	39.7	39.2	39.5	40.1	40.0
Overtime hours	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.7
Durable goods	39.5	40.1	40.3	40.5	39.5	40.1	39.7	39.9	40.5	40.4
Overtime hours	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6
Lumber and wood products	38.5	39.4	39.8	40.4	38.2	40.5	39.5	39.5	40.0	40.0
Furniture and fixtures	37.1	38.6	39.0	39.1	37.3	38.6	37.9	38.3	39.3	39.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	40.3	40.8	41.0	41.6	40.1	41.4	40.5	40.6	41.1	41.8
Primary metal products	38.3	39.7	40.1	40.0	38.5	38.9	39.1	39.4	39.9	40.2
Fabricated metal products	39.4	39.9	40.2	40.6	39.4	39.9	39.6	39.7	40.5	40.4
Machinery, except electrical	39.7	40.0	40.0	39.9	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.7	40.2	40.0
Electric and electronic equipment	39.3	40.0	40.1	40.4	39.4	39.9	39.5	39.8	40.6	40.5
Transportation equipment	41.7	41.8	42.0	41.9	40.9	41.6	41.2	41.7	42.3	41.6
Instruments and related products	39.9	40.2	40.1	40.6	40.0	40.4	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.5	39.0	38.9	38.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nondurable goods	38.4	38.9	39.1	39.2	38.5	39.1	38.5	39.0	39.4	39.3
Overtime hours	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.9
Food and kindred products	39.3	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.4	39.3	39.0	39.2	39.6	39.2
Tobacco manufactures	37.2	36.3	36.2	36.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	37.8	39.7	40.2	40.6	37.7	39.7	39.0	39.6	40.6	40.5
Apparel and other textile products	34.9	35.7	35.8	36.1	34.9	36.6	35.2	35.6	36.1	36.1
Paper and allied products	41.6	42.0	42.1	42.2	41.8	41.8	41.4	42.1	42.3	42.5
Printing and publishing	36.8	37.5	37.4	37.3	37.0	37.5	37.1	37.4	37.7	37.6
Chemicals and allied products	40.8	41.2	41.5	41.6	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.7
Petroleum and coal products	43.9	44.0	43.8	43.6	43.8	44.5	44.4	44.9	43.5	43.5
Rubber and misc. plastics products	39.7	40.6	40.9	40.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Leather and leather products	36.0	35.7	36.5	37.0	35.7	36.3	34.9	36.0	37.0	36.7
Transportation and public utilities	38.9	38.7	38.7	38.7	39.1	38.7	38.6	38.8	38.9	38.9
Wholesale and retail trade	31.9	31.8	31.5	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.4	31.7	31.7	32.0
Wholesale trade	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.2	38.4	38.5	38.7
Retail trade	29.8	29.3	29.4	29.8	30.0	29.9	29.3	29.7	29.6	30.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.3	36.0	36.0	36.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.9

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: See note on table B-1.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	May 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983 p	May 1983 p	May 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983 p	May 1983 p
Total private	$7.64	$7.90	$7.93	$7.98	$265.87	$274.13	$275.17	$279.30
Seasonally adjusted	7.65	7.91	7.95	7.99	267.75	275.27	277.46	280.85
Mining	10.63	11.19	11.26	11.28	453.90	467.74	468.42	474.89
Construction	11.51	11.95	11.90	11.85	431.63	434.98	436.73	445.56
Manufacturing	8.46	8.74	8.77	8.78	329.94	346.10	349.05	350.32
Durable goods	9.02	9.29	9.31	9.33	356.29	372.53	375.19	377.87
Lumber and wood products	7.36	7.68	7.73	7.79	283.36	302.59	307.65	314.72
Furniture and fixtures	6.22	6.51	6.52	6.52	230.76	251.29	254.28	254.93
Stone, clay, and glass products	8.79	9.13	9.16	9.23	354.24	368.85	375.56	383.97
Primary metal products	11.22	11.24	11.24	11.29	429.73	446.23	450.72	451.60
Fabricated metal products	8.78	9.05	9.08	9.08	345.93	361.10	365.02	366.83
Machinery, except electrical	9.27	9.46	9.48	9.55	368.02	378.40	379.20	381.05
Electric and electronic equipment	8.10	8.60	8.60	8.59	318.33	344.00	344.86	347.04
Transportation equipment	11.09	11.49	11.53	11.52	455.80	480.28	484.26	482.69
Instruments and related products	8.01	8.47	8.46	8.47	319.60	340.49	339.25	342.19
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.39	6.75	6.76	6.81	246.02	263.25	262.96	264.23
Nondurable goods	7.66	8.00	8.03	8.03	298.14	311.20	313.97	314.78
Food and kindred products	7.93	8.16	8.20	8.16	311.65	316.61	318.98	319.06
Tobacco manufactures	9.93	10.43	10.61	10.66	369.40	378.61	384.08	384.81
Textile mill products	5.79	6.11	6.14	6.15	218.86	242.57	246.03	249.69
Apparel and other textile products	5.18	5.33	5.35	5.34	180.78	190.28	191.53	192.77
Paper and allied products	9.14	9.67	9.73	9.78	380.22	406.14	409.63	412.72
Printing and publishing	8.62	9.03	9.04	9.06	317.22	330.63	330.10	337.94
Chemicals and allied products	9.81	10.39	10.43	10.52	400.25	428.07	432.85	437.63
Petroleum and coal products	12.52	13.28	13.27	13.23	549.63	584.32	581.23	576.83
Rubber and misc. plastics products	7.57	7.92	7.95	7.92	300.53	321.55	325.16	323.14
Leather and leather products	5.32	5.52	5.52	5.52	191.52	197.06	201.48	204.24
Transportation and public utilities	10.17	10.68	10.71	10.72	395.61	413.32	414.48	414.86
Wholesale and retail trade	6.19	6.43	6.45	6.47	197.46	201.90	203.18	205.75
Wholesale trade	7.99	8.27	8.34	8.39	306.02	316.74	319.42	323.85
Retail trade	5.46	5.68	5.69	5.71	162.71	166.42	167.29	170.16
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.76	7.19	7.23	7.32	245.39	258.84	260.28	266.45
Services	6.85	7.17	7.20	7.23	222.63	233.74	234.72	236.42

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: See note on table B-1.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	May 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983 p	May 1983 p	Percent change from: May 1982- May 1983	May 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983 p	May 1983 p	Percent change from: Apr. 1983- May 1983
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	147.4	153.3	153.9	154.6	4.9	147.5	152.7	153.4	153.6	153.9	154.7	0.5
Constant (1977) dollars	93.3	95.0	94.7	N.A.	(2)	93.5	94.7	95.3	95.0	94.8	N.A.	(3)
Mining	156.5	164.0	165.5	166.1	6.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	139.9	144.2	144.3	144.6	3.4	140.4	144.0	145.7	145.5	145.9	145.2	-.5
Manufacturing	151.6	156.9	157.0	157.4	3.8	151.8	156.5	157.3	157.1	157.0	157.6	.4
Transportation and public utilities	146.8	155.0	155.2	155.6	5.9	147.6	154.4	155.2	155.9	155.7	156.3	.4
Wholesale and retail trade	144.9	149.9	150.9	151.7	4.7	144.6	148.9	149.3	149.6	150.5	151.4	.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	147.8	156.7	157.4	159.5	7.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Services	146.4	153.2	154.0	155.2	6.0	146.4	152.2	152.4	152.6	153.8	155.2	.9

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change was 1.1 percent from April 1982 to April 1983, the latest month available.
3 Percent change was -.2 percent from March 1983 to April 1983, the latest month available.
4 These series are not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: See note on table B-1.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1982	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983 p	May 1983 p	May 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983 p	May 1983 p
Total private	105.1	101.2	102.8	105.0	105.6	104.1	102.2	103.1	103.9	105.2
Goods-producing	93.1	85.9	87.9	90.9	93.5	90.0	87.2	87.8	89.6	90.8
Mining	137.3	108.9	108.0	111.6	138.8	118.4	111.6	110.7	109.9	111.7
Construction	104.9	84.7	91.5	101.8	104.5	106.2	94.7	94.3	96.3	100.2
Manufacturing	88.7	85.0	86.3	87.9	89.2	85.5	84.1	85.4	87.4	87.9
Durable goods	87.3	81.8	83.3	85.1	87.6	81.4	80.4	81.6	83.0	84.7
Lumber and wood products	77.5	82.2	85.7	90.9	77.6	84.9	83.1	85.1	87.0	89.4
Furniture and fixtures	84.9	88.2	90.8	91.8	86.3	88.0	84.7	87.9	91.8	92.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	81.8	75.0	79.0	82.9	81.1	78.9	76.6	78.1	80.2	82.1
Primary metal products	71.2	63.3	64.7	66.0	71.3	61.2	61.0	62.2	63.7	65.8
Fabricated metal products	84.4	79.6	80.9	82.1	85.1	79.2	78.9	79.4	81.4	82.2
Machinery, except electrical	97.1	80.3	80.2	81.7	97.6	79.4	78.4	78.7	79.9	81.4
Electric and electronic equipment	97.2	95.4	96.9	98.9	98.1	94.3	93.2	95.2	97.7	98.8
Transportation equipment	83.9	81.8	83.4	84.5	83.3	79.4	80.1	81.0	83.7	82.7
Instruments and related products	109.2	101.0	100.9	102.4	109.6	102.7	99.1	100.6	102.2	102.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	83.2	79.9	81.5	81.8	83.8	81.0	77.7	80.7	82.7	82.4
Nondurable goods	90.7	89.7	90.8	91.9	91.6	91.7	89.6	91.0	92.7	92.8
Food and kindred products	91.8	88.8	89.2	90.7	95.7	95.1	93.8	94.1	96.0	94.7
Tobacco manufactures	83.2	82.0	80.4	77.6	92.1	94.6	82.4	89.6	89.9	85.5
Textile mill products	76.9	77.5	79.3	80.6	76.8	78.2	75.4	77.6	80.1	80.3
Apparel and other textile products	86.5	85.9	86.6	88.0	85.7	90.0	85.1	85.5	87.3	87.5
Paper and allied products	92.3	91.4	92.2	93.2	93.2	91.2	90.4	92.1	92.9	94.1
Printing and publishing	105.6	107.2	107.5	107.1	106.1	107.0	105.6	106.5	108.1	107.5
Chemicals and allied products	96.3	93.9	94.6	95.9	96.3	93.8	93.6	93.7	94.7	95.5
Petroleum and coal products	93.7	92.9	93.5	95.4	94.3	95.4	96.2	97.6	94.6	94.6
Rubber and misc. plastics products	94.1	94.6	97.8	99.2	95.0	91.1	90.9	94.9	98.0	99.6
Leather and leather products	84.2	78.1	80.4	82.7	82.6	81.0	76.4	79.9	81.7	81.5
Service-producing	111.8	109.7	111.0	112.7	112.3	111.9	110.5	111.6	111.8	113.2
Transportation and public utilities	102.7	97.7	98.5	99.5	103.3	98.7	98.0	99.1	99.7	99.9
Wholesale and retail trade	104.9	100.6	102.1	104.2	105.6	104.3	102.1	103.9	103.4	104.8
Wholesale trade	109.4	105.2	105.5	106.8	109.8	106.8	105.5	106.1	106.4	107.2
Retail trade	103.2	98.8	100.8	103.1	104.0	103.4	100.8	103.0	102.3	103.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	117.0	115.9	116.9	118.5	117.6	117.8	116.4	116.4	117.4	118.9
Services	121.9	123.1	124.7	126.2	122.2	124.1	122.5	123.9	124.7	126.4

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
p = preliminary

NOTE: See note on table B-1.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1981	57.8	52.4	52.2	65.6	60.2	58.9	62.6	49.5	42.2	33.3	29.3	30.9
	1982	28.5	45.4	36.0	39.0	47.6	32.8	38.4	37.1	34.1	29.3	32.0	42.2
	1983	56.5	45.7	62.4	68.8p	69.9p							
Over 3-month span	1981	58.3	54.6	59.1	65.9	67.5	66.7	60.5	50.5	33.3	30.1	24.5	23.4
	1982	25.3	28.8	32.0	34.1	32.5	33.6	27.2	27.2	26.1	25.5	24.7	40.6
	1983	45.4	55.1	65.1p	75.8p								
Over 6-month span	1981	68.5	65.3	63.7	69.4	64.2	58.6	45.7	34.4	29.6	24.2	25.0	22.0
	1982	20.2	23.7	25.3	29.8	26.1	26.1	23.4	19.1	21.2	28.1	26.6	35.8
	1983	50.3p	64.0p										
Over 12-month span	1981	74.5	71.2	70.4	58.1	47.6	41.4	34.9	29.8	27.4	23.7	25.3	23.1
	1982	22.0	20.7	18.0	19.4	18.3	20.7	20.7	22.8	24.2	32.5p	37.9p	
	1983												

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 186 private nonagricultural industries.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

NOTE: See note on table B-1.

Representative **Lungren**. Thank you, Commissioner.

Going through the statement and release that we received from you this morning, I notice that during the last 2 weeks the initial unemployment claims have fallen to about the 450,000 range, and I recall that they were up in about the 650,000 level in October of last year.

Now during the last 2 weeks, the initial claims have fallen below a range of between 480,000 to 500,000 where they were stuck for the past few months.

What kind of guidance can you give us on these figures? What type of relationship is there between initial claims and the unemployment figures that we end up within the official figures that we receive from you? In other words, how good is this news that there appears to be a drop in initial unemployment claims from where we were in October to where we are now?

Ms. **Norwood**. It's always good news to find that there is evidence that people are finding jobs, but we need to be careful in interpreting the unemployment insurance data. Generally speaking, a little more than half of the unemployed, as measured in the current population survey, are receiving benefits under the unemployment insurance program. That's because we have a lot of people who are new entrants to the labor force or who are reentrants to the labor force, who do not have the eligibility established for unemployment benefits, and it's also because some people of course have used up their benefits.

But there is, generally speaking, some correlation between decline in UI benefits and the overall unemployment rate.

Representative **Lungren**. One of the things that many of us on the Hill find cheering these days is the revised forecasts of GNP growth. That is, they were rather low—some of us thought abnormally low—coming out of some official sources at the beginning of the year and they've been revised upward.

That being the case, what is the relationship, if there is one, between GNP growth and unemployment? In other words, if we were to have, say, a 1-percent increase in growth of GNP over what projections happened to be, what would that mean in terms of unemployment? Is there a causal relationship or at least some sort of connection that generally holds up between the two?

Ms. **Norwood**. There's been a lot of discussion about that. Some people build on some work on potential GNP that Arthur Oakun did many years ago when conditions were somewhat different. As a result of some of his work, there seemed to be a popular view that there was something like a 1-percentage-point unemployment change related to something like a 3-percent GNP change. We do not know, however, whether those relationships any longer hold true and I might say that that's a rather oversimplification of his work.

The important thing I think is that we need economic growth; we need GNP increases in order to have reduced unemployment. The exact relationships are somewhat elusive.

Representative **Lungren**. When we talk about economic growth, obviously those in Congress are concerned about their particular part of the turf, parochial interest I suppose; that is, they're first concerned about whether the economy is growing in their area and whether jobs are being created. But I take it from your statement that there appear to be good signs generally across the board that it's broad-based growth in jobs as opposed to being limited to a particular area or particular set of industries?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, I think so. As I indicated, our diffusion index shows that 70 percent of the 186 industries showed employed growth. In addition, in manufacturing which we look at with some care, as we are looking to see whether we are in fact moving forward, I think we find that there are fairly widespread changes among the various industries there.

Representative LUNGREN. You mentioned both auto and service.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. For example, furniture and fixtures, stone, clay, glass, primary metals, fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical perhaps, printing, paper and allied products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics—all of those individual industries experienced employment gains. And then we had really a very large increase in the service industry.

Representative LUNGREN. Now in my part of the country one of the major industries is the construction industry and I've been informed that there is some difficulty in measuring employment in the construction industry in the early stages of recovery. Is that a fair statement and could you explain, if it is, what those problems are and what does this mean? Does this mean that there are more construction workers presumably working than the statistics would show in this initial stage of a recovery or are we far enough into this recovery that those problems have worked themselves out?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, we have had, this month, an 80,000 increase in the construction industry. We had an increase in construction last month. I think your statement is quite correct. It is very difficult when the economy is changing direction to measure construction employment, and that's because what happens is that construction companies go in and out of business. In a period of recession a lot of them go out of business. When economic conditions improve, we have a lot of new companies coming into existence. Some of them are quite small.

Representative LUNGREN. Is this a traditional phenomena?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, always. It is very difficult to pick up very rapidly new companies that are just starting up and so there is some lag in measuring construction jobs, particularly at a time when economic conditions are improving.

Representative LUNGREN. Then are you telling us we're far enough along now that that lag has worked itself out or do we know? Will we have to wait and see? You mentioned we've had some increase in construction. I guess what I'm asking is, is it possible those increases are more than what we see thus far and we'll pick those up in the coming months, or are you pretty confident that we have measured the magnitude of the increase in that industry at this time?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, I think that is entirely possible, though it's very difficult to speculate. Mr. Plewes tells me that much of the construction increase was from the very large construction firms, highway construction, and things of that sort. I would point out that we seem to be having employment increases in industries like lumber and wood, which is quite closely related. It has gone up

36,000 since January. Furniture has gone up about 15,000 since January. So many of the things that are related to the housing industry have begun to increase employment.

Representative LUNGREN. But thus far we're basically seeing the large construction company increases in employment and maybe we can look forward to seeing some of those smaller companies reflected in the future months' figures?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Representative LUNGREN. I know something that those of us that are not economists are always fascinated by is seasonal adjustment. I'm not going to get up here and demagog on seasonal adjustments or criticize them. I understand why you have them. I understand why we have used this as a traditional means of looking at our figures.

But let me just ask you this question. As I understand it, employment had to increase by more than 490,000 in May to show any seasonally adjusted increase; and if that is the case, is May the largest month that we have in terms of upward seasonal adjustment or are we looking forward to larger upward seasonal adjustments before the year is out?

Mr. PLEWES. Congressman, that is quite correct. The unadjusted number of employed went up 700,000 this month. After we seasonally adjusted it, the increase was 100,000, which was not statistically significant, so we reported that as essentially no change. Next month, between May and June, we have another very large seasonal adjustment coming and that is because young people as they get out of school go into the labor market. We expect a large number of young people to go into the labor market, some of whom will find jobs and some of whom will not. That is expected each year. So next month there will be a larger adjustment than we had this month.

Representative LUNGREN. The reason I mentioned that is when we talk on the floor of the House about creating jobs, whether it's through a jobs program or through recovery of the economy, we're normally talking about single, individual jobs. Sometimes we mix that up with what the figures are when they're seasonally adjusted. In other words, if you have to create 490,000 jobs just to maintain whatever the level of unemployment is that you have, you could be rather confused on the floor talking about, well, if we do nothing we'll stay the same. You presume that no jobs will be created in the private sector while in truth hundreds of thousands of new jobs are created.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's a good point really. I think that there's a lot of confusion sometimes about the use of seasonally adjusted data. They are extraordinarily important and we do need to look at seasonally adjusted data if we are trying to look at the general trends, the general direction of economic developments.

On the other hand, if you in the Congress or anyone else who is responsible for policy are looking at what has to be done today or this month or next month, you need to look both at seasonally adjusted data and at not seasonally adjusted data.

When we have, say, 1 million youngsters coming out of school looking for jobs in the summer, that is a usual trend and the seasonal adjustment process would take care of it in the sense that we wouldn't say terrible things are happening because this occurrence which occurs every single year is here. On the other hand, those people are looking for jobs and one needs to take account of that fact and recognize that there is a greater demand for jobs in the summertime than there is in the fall and winter.

Representative LUNGREN. Do you have any problems with the fact that colleges seem to be letting their students out earlier and earlier? That is, I've been surprised by the fact of running into college students over the last 3 weeks who have already completed their year. We graduated—and this was just 15 years ago—we graduated traditionally in June. Does this phenomenon of graduating earlier in the year cause some problem and have you been recalculating to try and overcome that problem when you make your seasonal adjustment for the student flow?

Ms. NORWOOD. Congressman, I've learned never to be surprised at anything that occurs. Certainly, seasonal adjustment is more difficult when conditions change, when employer practices change, for example; and that's why we recalculate seasonal adjustment factors fairly frequently so that we can take account of these changes.

In the case of university closures, we think that we have by now taken into account in the seasonal adjustment process much of this trend.

I might say that one of the things that bothers us in trying to seasonally adjust data is on the consumer price side when manufacturers change the timing with which they introduce new models or, as the automobile industry has done from time to time, changed the timing of the changes in prices of new models. We have some difficulty in taking account of that in the seasonal adjustment process.

Representative LUNGREN. A second ago you mentioned that it's important for those of us who are policymakers to look at both the adjusted and the nonadjusted figures because we have to make decisions as to what's going to occur now in talking about jobs. You mention in your statement that payroll employment has increased by 800,000 since December. I assume that's seasonally adjusted?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Representative LUNGREN. What would be the nonseasonally adjusted figure during that period of time?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't have that data here, but I can supply it for the record. There was approximately a 700,000 increase before seasonal adjustment.

Representative LUNGREN. And how does that compare with seasonal adjustment since March?

Ms. NORWOOD. March to May, 500,000.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

Payroll employment has increased by about 550,000 on a not seasonally adjusted basis from December 1982 to May 1983.

Representative LUNGREN. In other words, we needed 200,000 since March just to keep up with——

Ms. NORWOOD. No, no. I must correct myself. From March to May before seasonal adjustment, we went from 88,172,000 to

89,873,000. After seasonal adjustment, we went from 88,814,000 to 89,461,000.

Representative LUNGREN. If my math is right—is that 1.7 million unadjusted but 600,000 adjusted? I don't have a calculator.

Ms. NORWOOD. This time of year I would expect that the not seasonally adjusted data would be higher. You're quite right about that.

Representative LUNGREN. So we're talking about 1.7 million and 600,000. OK.

You have spoken on several occasions about the problem that these figures expose with respect to the long-term unemployed, and as a policymaker, I think that's extremely important it we're going to try and define and refine particular efforts by Congress to deal with unemployment.

Is this a traditional thing that as the recovery comes on a larger percentage of those unemployed are those who are long-term unemployed? Does this appear to be shaping up the same as it has in prior recoveries in that regard?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, yes, in terms of proportions, and that's why I discussed that a bit in my statement. We usually find that the average, either the mean or the median, duration of unemployment lengthens as employment conditions improve and that is clearly because there are fewer job losers. Since December there's been a decline in the number of job losers of about 530,000.

On the other hand, we should not ignore the fact that we do have 2.8 million people in this country who have been unemployed for 6 months or more. That's a record number.

Representative LUNGREN. One of the reasons I brought that up, in looking at one of the speeches you recently made when you were comparing the U.S. employment growth with that of other countries, particularly Europe, you made the point that we've had a tremendous growth. Also, the growth that we've had over the last decade in employment has been in the nontraditional heavy industry areas. I would use the term "service industries," if that's an appropriate term. My question would be this. Does the phenomena that we have seen of growth in jobs in the nonheavy manufacturing areas that we have traditionally looked at as the major carrier of our jobs in this country carry through to the problem or part of the problem we have with long-term unemployment? It seems to me as policymakers we ought to be looking at that as a particular phenomena that we ought to address. In other words, retraining of those types of employees for jobs in the areas where the jobs are being created.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, you're quite right, that there are structural changes going on in the economy. We now have a situation where about three out of four workers are employed in the service producing industries and I know that was part of the discussion involved in the Job Training Partnership Act and it is certainly an important part of any training programs that would be developed either by the private sector or by the Federal Government.

We do find that the service producing sector is much less affected by recession than the goods producing sector and, in fact, we lost in the recession—if you consider the recession as beginning the prerecession peak being July 1981 with the recession going through at least December 1982, we had a decline of 2.8 million jobs, but less than 200,000 of those job losses were in the service producing sector. So that sector keeps chugging along fairly well I think in this country. It hasn't had any growth during that period, but it's beginning to grow now quite rapidly.

In fact, we have had 500,000 growth in the service producing sector since December. That's quite a large growth.

Representative LUNGREN. The labor force obviously expanded quite rapidly during the mid-1970's and again looking at some recent talks that you've given you have indicated where a lot of that growth or a good portion of it is due to the change in women participation in the labor force and the effects of the postwar baby boom as those individuals, such as myself and those who came after, entered the job market in the 1970's.

The rate of increase in women participation rate, at least from my review of it, appears to have slowed, at least the rate of increase, and the postwar baby boom entry into the job market has reached its zenith and apparently is going down.

With those factors and any other factors you'd like to talk about, do you expect the participation rates to rise during the recovery—and I'm using that loosely—participation rates—that is, percentage of those over 16 actually in the job market?

Ms. NORWOOD. There has been a decline in labor force participation caused I think by the recession. For example, over the last year, from May to May, we had an increase in the labor force of only 400,000. Now, of that, we did find that adult women, women 20 and over, were quite a large proportion. In fact, they increased by 600,000. Teenagers in the labor force declined by 700,000.

So I think that what we are seeing is, first, we have had a phenomenal increase during the 1970's of women coming into the labor force and they've stayed there even during the childbearing years. That has slowed down during the recession and the likelihood is that that will pick up some. How much is something that is a matter of very great discussion, but women are in the labor force to stay and women will continue to come into the labor force.

We should have fewer young people coming into the labor force just because there are fewer of them born. On the other hand, one of the very important changes in the current decade particularly is that though the number of young people in total will be reduced since birth rates were reduced, the birth rate of the black population declined less than the birth rate of the white population, so we will be having a larger proportion of our 16- to 19-year-olds being minority youth. Minority youth, as you know, is having a harder time in the labor market. So I think there are a number of trends of this kind that we need to face.

Representative LUNGREN. I noticed that you spoke again of the increase in the diffusion index. While your figures last month when you appeared before us I think indicated that the diffusion index was like 72 percent and I think you've adjusted it now so it's slightly below that, 68 or 69 for April, and now we have the May figures showing the index at about 70. I think it was actually 69.9. That's as close to 70 as you can get.

What does that mean? What is the significance of that? Does that say anything to us about new employment?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, what that says really is that if we just look at the number of establishments and not at the number of people each establishment hires, that out of the 196 industries in our survey 7 out of 10 of them had some employment increases in the month of May, and that's quite a large number, very large.

Representative LUNGREN. Is that with respect to service industries as well as the major goods?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Representative LUNGREN. I know you're here to report on the figures and so forth and we've talked in the past about what I call encouraged workers. You've described the phenomena that when the recovery starts more people start looking for work than were looking when things looked dimmer. And you have cautioned us that as the recovery takes hold we might not see the unemployment rate itself go down by virtue of the fact that even though we might be increasing jobs that could be outstripped by the number of people looking for jobs. With all that taken into consideration, do you have any idea when we might expect civilian unemployment to fall below the double digit level?

Ms. NORWOOD. I leave that to you to estimate, sir.

Representative LUNGREN. I thought maybe I could get you to say something and you would be on national television making that prediction.

Ms. NORWOOD. I'd rather report it when it happens.

Representative LUNGREN. When we talk about the two unemployment rates, you give us the one including the Armed Forces and the one that doesn't include the Armed Forces, and you've told us we ought to look at both. Do you have a preference? Is there really one that we ought to look at over the other, or are they both sort of two points that we look at, one controlling the other, to make sure that we're sort of in the same ballpark.

Ms. NORWOOD. They are extremely close, as you know, 0.1 or 0.2 different. If we are looking at what is happening to the economy generally, then clearly it is the civilian economy that we want to look at. I think they are different concepts. There are a lot of people who are in the Armed Forces and those people look to the Armed Forces as a career in the same way frequently as people who go to work for a major company in this country. So I believe that we need to look at both of them.

The other problem, of course, is that for analytical purposes and for analysis of social conditions, since we are not in a position to survey the Armed Forces directly, the only detailed data we have by race, by sex, by age, and for all the differences in terms of duration of unemployment and so on, is for the civilian workers.

Representative LUNGREN. Oftentimes when we're here in Washington trying to consider various legislative proposals that affect the economy, we make comparisons between the United States and other countries. We do it on new industrial policy, we do it on rate of productivity growth, and we do it on taxing policy, and so forth.

One of the areas that I know you have done some recent work on and one of those that's intrigued me is the rate of growth of jobs in our country in comparison to the others. And looking over some statistics that I received from the Labor Department, I noted that in the period of time between 1970 and 1982 we had almost 21 million new jobs added to the American economy, which was about a 26.5-percent increase.

Japan, working on a smaller base of course, had 5.5 million jobs created, but that was about an 11-percent increase. France had 660,000, which was a 3-percent increase. Germany, according to the figures I received—I didn't realize this—actually went down from 1970 to 1982, a loss of 1 million jobs, a loss of 4 percent of the then existing job force.

Are there any things based on the research that you have done that can give us some ideas as to why we have seen this I think rather very different result? In other words, the United States in contrast with all the major industrial countries, has been creating jobs far faster than these other industrial nations. Yet, of course, we still have an unemployment problem. I'm not trying to suggest we ought not to look at that. But are there some things that you have found in looking at the United States versus these other countries that give us some clues as to the differences in our rates of growth of jobs and, also, what it might mean to us in the near future? Are there some lessons for us to learn from what these other countries have done or are there some concerns they ought to have with respect to the differences they've seen relative to the United States?

Ms. NORWOOD. These are really significant and extraordinarily interesting issues and they are tied up with not just employment and employment growth but also with population growth, with differences in social conditions, and with differences in productivity developments, and in unit labor cost developments.

In general, we have had phenomenal job growth during the decade of the 1970's. We created something like 20 or 21 million jobs. We also had a very large increase in our population.

The European countries in particular had much less employment growth, as we discussed before. Their teenage population, their surge in their birth rates occurred later than ours, and they are only now facing these large increases of young people coming into their labor force, whereas we are in a position of seeing a decline in the number of young people in the population and the number of young people in our work force.

In addition, our movement of women into the labor force in many cases—not in all countries, but in many cases—preceded those in Europe. We do have a larger proportion of our population employed today than many of the major countries of Europe.

Representative LUNGREN. How do we compare with them with respect to women participation in the labor force?

Ms. NORWOOD. We are higher than most other countries. Sweden, of course, is somewhat higher than we are. But, in general, for most of Western Europe, the United States has much higher labor force participation of women and many of those countries are now anticipating an increase in the labor force participation of women, particularly of young wives.

Representative LUNGREN. One of the things I've been looking at for the last couple weeks is the employment-population ratios of civilian employment, and it shows that during the past 2 decades this ratio apparently peaked in 1979 at 59.9 percent and in 1982 we were down around 57.8 percent. I know we don't have the figures yet for 1983. I presume they will go up somewhat. I don't know how much.

But in looking at that, I then tried to compare where we were in 1982. We had, as I say, 57.8 percent participation ratio, and so I went back and found out that the closest comparable year, which was 1977 when it was 57.9 percent. Then I looked at the civilian unemployment rates for those 2 years and I noted that last year the civilian unemployment rate was 9.7 percent but yet in 1977 when we had a comparable participation rate the unemployment rate was 7.1 percent, 2.5 percent lower.

Now when you look at those two things it suggests to me that even if we were to get back to the historical high of 59.9 percent that we saw in 1979, we would not necessarily get back down to the unemployment rate we had then, at least if this trend holds.

My question to you is can this phenomenon be explained by the fact that we are seeing an increased desire to work among the civilian population now—relative to—1977? Even as we create jobs we have an even greater challenge to create more jobs because we have more people that are seeking work? So even if you reach that level of employment participation, you may have a higher level of unemployment because you've just got more people that actually want to work. Are those appropriate conclusions to draw from that?

Ms. NORWOOD. What you're really saying is that in some ways we have to keep running in order to stand still.

Representative LUNGREN. Correct.

Ms. NORWOOD. And the basic issue is that one needs to look at employment growth in relation to population growth. That's the first point.

Now we do know that we're going to be having a smaller number of teenagers coming into the labor force, but we also know that the composition of those teenagers is going to be different and therefore we are going to have more labor market problems there.

In addition, we have had a tremendous increase in labor force participation particularly of women. I happen to believe that that is going not only to be maintained at those high levels but will continue to go upward, though perhaps not at the same rates of increase as had occurred before.

We have had a small but steady secular trend of a decline in labor force participation of adult men, particularly older men. It is not at all clear what is going to happen to that since the Congress has passsed legislation over the last 4 or 5 years I guess to encourage people to continue to work longer.

We need a dynamic economy with job growth because we have a lot of people in this country and we have increasing labor force participation.

Representative LUNGREN. I hope to pursue this with you at further meetings because there is reason to be optimistic even as we look at less than optimum conditions in this country. I don't think many of us look very often at the fact that we created almost 21 million jobs from 1970 to 1982 which I think is a tremendous accomplishment in and of itself. This is particularly true when looked at in relation to some of the other countries that are having some of the same problems we are having. Frankly, I was rather astounded to see that we increased at a rate nearly 2.5 times that Japan was experiencing with their jobs.

And I know, as you suggest, that we have a dynamic situation. It demands a dynamic economy, a growth in the economy over the next few years, but I would just hope that many of us on the political side of things could refine some of our thinking on this and understand the complexity of, as you suggest, running just to stay in place. We have to be dynamic and we have to move just so we don't move backward, and I think that puts a slightly different cast on things oftentimes when we consider many of the decisions that we have to make here.

I know I've taken you a bit far afield from just your statement today, but I'm really interested in this and I hope we can engage some more in this sort of dialog in the future.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I would like very much to do that. I find our comparisons with other countries very interesting and the Bureau of Labor Statistics does have a program in which we attempt to adjust data to the same concepts that we use. I think it is important to recognize that, in general, I think all policy views of the United States—whether they are proadministration or antiadministration are far more optimistic about possibilties for labor market improvement, given particular kinds of policies that they want, that I have found among many of the people that I have met in Europe. And I think there's a reason for that. I think it is because we are facing a somewhat different situation.

As you've indicated, in the past we have created a lot of jobs. We know that we have done it before. Second, our demographic trends have in some ways preceded those of Western Europe. They are facing increasing numbers of teenagers. They are facing the beginning of the bulge of labor force participation of women. We have already been through a good bit of that and though we will have more in the future, nevertheless, it is a somewhat different situation.

Another point I think that is extraordinarily interesting is that there's a lot more movement in our labor force, in our labor market generally, then there is in some other countries. People tend to go into jobs and out of jobs and go into unemployment and out of unemployment much more rapidly than they do particularly in countries of Western Europe. And that's why they have very much more serious problems of long-term unemployment than we do.

On the other hand, we should not lose sight of the fact that we have 1.8 million workers who are saying that they are too discouraged to look for work so they are not in the labor force at all. At some point those people are going to be coming back to look for work and we do have 2.8 million people who have been unemployed for 6 months or more. So one cannot oversimplify a really very complex situation.

Representative LUNGREN. I appreciate those remarks and, as I say, I hope we can perhaps pursue this in future meetings.

I want to again thank you, Ms. Norwood and Mr. Dalton and Mr. Plewes, for being here, and I want to thank you for being the bearer of good tidings. We've got some good news again on the fact that jobs are being created in this country and I hope we will have a similar message next month. Thank you very much.

Ms. **Norwood**. Thank you.

Representative **Lungren**. The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:25 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

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